The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Calamity at the Avondale Mine.

Investigation Before the Coroner's Jury.

The Testimony Pointing to Incendiarism.

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A Sharp Engagement on the River Parana.

THE AVONDALE CALAMITY.

The Inquest Begun—The Testimony Given Yesterday—Miners Not Present in Force—They are Represented by the Presidents of Their Unions—The Suspicion of Foul Play in the Fire Strengthened by the Evidence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 11.—The inquest began at 11 A. M. to-day in Shupp's Hall, Plymouth, Esquires WADHAMS and ENO acting as Coroners. A jury, consisting of Wm. J. Harvey, Charles Hutchison, Samuel Vanloon, James George, Martin McDonald and Thomas Patten, were all present, but the attendance of the spectators was much smaller than had been anticipated. The miners had stayed at home and were represented by the Presidents of their various unions, who, being men of large experience and practical education, were fully competent to bring out the desired testimony; but no plan having been arranged, there was some clashing among them, and the proceedings were necessarily delayed. In reading the testimony care has been taken to embrace only such as touches vital points, and while all is abbreviated, that of some witnesses is omitted totally. It will be seen that the evidence fully sustains the dispatches of last night, and strengthens the belief that the fire was the result of design; but the strongest evidence on this point is yet to be produced. It must be stated also that all the witnesses agreed that Avondale had no facilities for extinguishing a fire, and all were specially questioned on this point. All agreed, too, that it would have been comparatively easy to cut through into the Union Mine, and thus have provided a second outlet for Avondale; but some were of the opinion that had such a passage been cut, Avondale Mine would have been flooded with water. The following is the testimony of to-day:

C. H. Wilson, M. D., sworn: The cause of the death of the men found in the mine was the inhaling of carbonic acid gas, producing asphyxia.

Christopher Savage, sworn: I am familiar with the Avondale Mine, and was a footman in it; I was not at work Monday morning, and was last in the mine on Saturday; there was then a fire in the furnace, which had been kindled on the 2d inst., after the suspension; there was always good air in the mine up to the time of the accident; the flue of the furnace was cut through solid coal and attached to the shaft by a brick-work shaft; it was pretty wet at the time of the fire; the furnaceman in charge at the time commenced on the 2d of the month; there was another man there before the suspension; there was always a general feeling among the men that the shaft might take fire, and, if it did, all would be lost, but no one ever suspected that it would take fire from below; hay was carried loose down the shaft in a car, the stable boss going in the same car; I do not know whether he carried an open light or not; I have been connected with the Avondale Mine from the time of its construction; the Union Mine is immediately below Avondale; I think there would have been little difficulty in making a gangway between the two mines; there was no other means of ventilation, egress or ingress to the Avondale Mine, except the one shaft, which was 230 feet deep; the brattice in the interior was all of wood; there was a stable and tool-house of wood in the mine a short distance from the bottom of the shaft; Evan Hughes, the inside foreman, feared fire from a defect in the flue and some time ago had it repaired. (This witness was examined at great length by several persons, but he was not a miner and had little definite knowledge on the points in dispute.)

Conrad Lee, sworn: "I was the outside foreman of Avondale Mine; Lyman Minnick attended at the head of the shaft on Monday morning; it was his first day in that capacity; I was not present when the fire was discovered; had no idea how it originated; there was no fire about the top of the shaft to have caused it; never knew of a man to go down with hay and have a light with him; I have been down in the mine half a dozen times, and observed matters when down; the wood work in the mine begins at the bottom of the shaft furnace, and was not connected with it by wood; the draft was very strong in the flue; never saw any sparks in it; the fire in the shaft broke out about a quarter before ten A. M.; the fire was kindled in the furnace about half-past six A. M.; two days before work started I heard Evan Hughes, the inside foreman, say he intended to drive a tunnel so as to make a second entrance to the mine, and to take men and mules in and out that way; it would have been nearly done then but for the suspension; there was no up-draft in the carriage-way of the shaft; I considered Hughes and his predecessor careful, prudent, experienced miners; Hughes, however, was not a man of many ideas; one object was apt to engross his attention, whatever it might be; he did not encourage the idea of driving a tunnel through from Avondale to Union mine; he said it would injure his ventilation and bother him with water; I am convinced that every mine should have two openings.

Charles Wilcox, sworn: I was ticket boss of Avondale Mine; I was at the top of the shaft when Palmer Steele went down; I did not see him go down, that is, I did not watch; a number of cars were hoisted from the mine after he went down before the fire was discovered; the first I saw of the fire it was at the head of the flue above the mouth of the shaft; I supposed it came from the new fireman not knowing exactly how to build his fire; the flame shot up very rapidly; no effort was made to extinguish it; we had no time or facilities; there were two large tanks of water two hundred feet distant, used for supplying water to the boiler; they had no hose attachment.

Anson Dunn, sworn: I was in the shaft the morning of the fire; I went down at nine o'clock A. M. to get work; I remained three-quarters of an hour, and saw a number of men down there; several talked with me and said it was a good place to work; I promised to go to work in the mine next morning; I went past the furnace and back in the mine; everything so far as seen was all right; there was no wood in the furnace, it contained simply a mass of coal; on going up the shaft I saw no fire or indication of fire anywhere; I saw no steam or smoke and felt no heat; I think I got out of the mine about forty-five minutes past nine A. M.; I then went home; immediately across the river, just as I got home, I saw the breaker on fire. [This witness was the last person who ascended the shaft prior to the fire.]

Thomas Roney sworn: I was engineer at the Avondale Mine; I know where the furnace was located; it was about ninety feet from the bottom of the shaft; I have assisted in kindling a fire in it; I never heard any fears of it expressed by any one; I know that the brattice was on fire once before; that fire was in the flue-way, and had no connection with the shaft. (Witness was here cross-examined by HENRY J. PHILLIPS, Mining Engineer of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Coal Company, which developed that there had been trouble between him and the Avondale miners, and they had prohibited him from working in the mine.)

Phillips then asked the witness if he had ever said that if he could not work there, no other d——d bugger should? He denied that he had ever used such expressions. The witness corroborated the previous testimony, that prior to the suspension, Evan Hughes had been engaged in boring a tunnel back so as to make a second passage to the mine, Hughes saying the mine was not safe. Witness and Thomas Morris, one of the killed, had been engaged in the tunnel.

Isaac Thomas, sworn: I worked in the Avondale mine two years; was last in the mine Saturday; I never heard that there was any danger from the furnace, and am certain that if men had had another outlet they would have escaped; the time consumed in erecting the barricade would have sufficed for them to have reached the second outlet before they were suffocated; I believe that the shaft did not take fire from the furnace, and always will; since the fire I have been down in the shaft, and find in the centre the brattice is not burned at all, only blackened; at the bottom it is burned; that occurred from the fire falling from the top; while I am sure that the fire did not originate from the furnace, I am unable to say how it did begin; I have seen currents of air in mines strong enough to carry small pieces of boards, but do not believe that the currents in Avondale could have carried a piece of burning board the distance from the furnace to the air-way; I never knew of any fire in the brattice; that fire spoken of by the previous witness was in the cross-way; as soon as it occurred, the Company took down the wood brattice and put up one of brick.

Thomas E. Davies, sworn: I worked in the Avondale shaft ten months, and am familiar with it; I don't believe that the fire began from the furnace, but it must have originated near the tunnel, as it is burnt there more than anywhere else; I believe something was thrown on the brattice; I believe it was set on fire; I feel positively certain it could not have originated from the furnace; I have seen men in the flue, between the air-way and the furnace, after a fire had been kindled; the current is strong enough to carry sparks from the furnace to the air-way; but I am sure those sparks could not have set fire to the brattice in the air-way, even if sparks had been so carried.

Alex. Weir, sworn: I was engineer of the mine some time ago; I told Hughes there was danger of fire in the shaft, my reason being that when I went down to pack pumps I was troubled by the heat, especially on the air-way side.

Geo. Morgan, sworn: I have been connected with mining since I was 10 years of age; speaking as an expert, I believe that every mine should have two openings to be safe; I was among the first to go down the Avondale shaft after the fire; the top of the brattice is burned completely, but from seventy-five feet below the top of the shaft down to within twenty-five or thirty feet of the bottom, it was not burned at all; but below it was; I do not believe that the fire originated in the bottom; if it had, it would have been burned all the way up; I did not notice inside of the brattice, but am certain that the fire began a long way from the bottom; the guides inside the side of the brattice, after three or four lengths from top, show no sign of fire whatever; at the bottom, again, they are burned; I believe this fire at the bottom was kindled by the burning debris falling from above; I have been in this valley, as a miner, eleven years, I know of many mines operated as the Avondale is; far too many, and I remember one other shaft that was burned—Buttonwood Shaft Mine, years ago, but no lives were then lost.

At this point a question was asked, to which MORGAN answered that he supposed it was intended to condemn the system of working in mines with only one outlet, in which he heartily agreed. HENRY W. EVANS, who was acting as mouthpiece for the miners, then said that that was just what miners intended to condemn. They knew that to work in a mine with one outlet was dangerous, and had known it all these years; but they must work in them or starve, and they intended on this occasion to show precisely to what perils they are exposed by the one-outlet system. This speech was followed by an outburst of applause by the miners present, which was promptly suppressed by the Magistrate.

Thomas Thomas, sworn: I have been a miner for thirty years; I am sure that a one-shaft mine, especially with a wooden building over its mouth, is extremely dangerous; I have had many conversations with old miners concerning such places, and it was always agreed that in case of fire not a man would come out alive; in the case of Avondale I do not believe that the fire originated from the furnace; it was too distant.

At this point the inquest was adjourned till Tuesday next at 9 A. M. It has been agreed that some one of the miners shall conduct the examination of the witnesses, which will greatly expedite future proceedings. The following circular has been issued by the Relief Committee:

PLYMOUTH, Penn., Sept. 11, 1869.

The Relief Committee appointed during the disaster at Avondale met last evening at the First National Bank, Plymouth, and organized permanently by electing E. C. WADHAMS President, H. GAYLORD Treasurer, and W. LANSON Secretary. A Committee of seven persons was appointed to look after and supply the immediate wants of the afflicted, to furnish them their requirements for at least one week, to take a census of the families of the unfortunates, and to report their action at the meeting to be held Monday evening, and also to devise a system for an equitable distribution of funds and other contributions. It is requested that persons into whose hands contributions are placed will forward the same to H. GAYLORD, at the First National Bank of Plymouth.

(Signed) E. C. WADHAMS,
President of Committee.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

The Committee at Plymouth Engaged Already—Contributions from Various Localities.

PLYMOUTH, Penn., Sept. 11.—A Relief Committee for the care of the afflicted by the late disaster at Avondale mine, at this place, has been organized by electing E. C. WADHAM, President, H. GAYLORD, (President of the First National Bank,) Treasurer, and W. L. WILSON, Secretary. A sub-Committee of seven is now at work, supplying the wants of the needy, and devising a system for continued operations. Contributions should be forwarded to HENDERSON GAYLORD, at the First National Bank, Plymouth, Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—GEORGE H. STUART, treasurer of the relief fund for the Avondale sufferers, has received over $13,000. It is expected that collections will be taken up in many of the churches to-morrow for the same purpose.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Mayor CONGDON, of this city, has, by the request of the Common Council, called a public meeting of the citizens for Monday, the 13th, to take measures in aid of the Avondale sufferers.

Action of Railroad Officers.

A meeting of railroad officials was held yesterday, at noon, at the Astor House, to devise means by which to afford further pecuniary relief to the Avondale sufferers. CHARLES E. NOBLE, of the Michigan Central, was appointed President; Judge SWEENY, of the Missouri Pacific, Secretary, and JACOB L. GOSSLER, of the Union Freight Line, Treasurer.

On the motion of Mr. GOSSLER it was resolved to form a committee, composed of one person from every railroad, who should be empowered to collect subscriptions from their immediate employes, and that blanks should be printed and given to each for that purpose. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and a committee of three appointed to see the measure carried into effect. This Executive Committee consists of JOHN J. SPROULL, of the Michigan Central, Chairman; H. W. CARR, of the People's Dispatch, and J. L. GOSSLER, of the Union Line.

A list of nearly 200 names was made out by the Executive Committee, of persons in the railroad interest, and their Secretary was directed to send the blanks to each one, with a request that they would interest themselves in getting subscriptions from their employers. The meeting then adjourned until next Saturday, at the same time and place, when the collections made will be handed to the Treasurer. A vote of thanks was returned to Mr. STETSON, for his kindness in offering them the use of his room for the purposes of the meeting.

Action of the Temple Emanu-El.

After the conclusion of the services held yesterday morning at the Temple Emanu-El, corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-third-street, the Rabbi, Rev. Dr. ADLER, very feelingly alluded to the recent catastrophe at Avondale, and the trustees solicited contributions. The result was the receipt of over $500.

The Dore Paintings.

The paintings on exhibition at the gallery No. 23 Fifth-avenue being of a religious character, the agent has decided to exhibit them to-day from 2 till 9 P. M., the proceeds to be contributed in aid of the Avondale sufferers.

Further Proceedings at the Mayor's Office.

Yesterday the employes in the Mayor's office distributed subscription books among all the hotels, banks, brokers, newspaper offices and leading wholesale and retail merchants. Several subscriptions were received at the Mayor's office during the day. The amounts subscribed will be promptly forwarded to those in whose behalf they were given.

The Brooklyn Skating Rink.

The proprietors of the Skating Rink will give a concert in behalf of the Avondale victims' families, on Monday evening.

ANOTHER MINING DISASTER.

Four Men Killed by the Fall of a Building at the Ogden Iron Mine, N. J.—Alleged Criminal Carelessness of the Owners of the Works.

The Ogden iron mine, located three miles from Ogdensburg, in the township of Sparta, Essex County, in New-Jersey, was on Friday the scene of a fearful catastrophe, resulting in the death of four of the men employed in the mine. The mine is an oblong cut some 150 feet deep, and having a length of about seventy and a width of between forty and fifty feet. Upon one side of the cut a frame building had been erected for the storage of tools. It contained also the engine and other apparatus used in hoisting the ore. It had rested mainly upon the embankment upon one side of the cut, but projected to some extent beyond the line of the embankment and overhung the cut. That it might be rendered the more secure, braces ran from the side of the mine to its most extreme projecting points. The purpose of having it thus project seems to have been that it might hold the fixtures of the hoisting apparatus which were attached to it.

On Thursday night the Superintendent of the mine, who had determined to remove the engine to another shaft, ordered the building to be taken down. Six men were engaged in doing his bidding, on Friday morning, when, without any premonition, it fell.

Two of the men, who were busy upon the roof at the time, saved their lives by jumping from their working places to the embankment. Their less fortunate fellow-workers, four in number, went down with the building, and were buried under its ruins. Their bodies would have been immediately removed from the *débris* but for the fact that a huge rock overhanging the spot where it lay momentarily threatened to fall as well. This was loosened from its stay and thrown down upon the ruins below before any one of the men ventured to go to the rescue of their buried comrades. When, at length, these were reached, all, with one exception, were corpses; and the one excepted was so badly injured that he lived scarcely ten minutes after his removal from the ruins.

To add to the misfortune of their death, each of these men left behind large families, wholly dependent upon him for support. THOMAS FOX, one of the killed, was the father of six children and the husband of a wife, who survives him. WILLIAM FITZGIBBONS, a second, leaves a wife and five children. The family of WM. ROSS, a third, consists of his widow and six children; and that of JAMES TURNER, the fourth, a widow and seven children.

As to the immediate cause of the accident, a host of theories prevail. There can be no doubt, however, that the building was, owing to its position, an unsafe one. This was the opinion which prevailed among the men engaged in the mine, and so strongly did they hold it that for many days they had refused to work under it. Insecure as it was, the rains of Tuesday and Wednesday made it doubly so. These moistened the ground on which it stood in part, and penetrated downward the side of the cut against which the props rested. It is the generally prevalent opinion, however, that these rains hastened but by two or three days the catastrophe of Friday morning.

The Coroner was called as soon as the bodies of the unfortunate men had been taken from the *débris*. He summoned a jury, and its members, after having been sworn, viewed the bodies. The inquest was then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

A deep-seated feeling of sorrow pervades the residents of Sparta; but it is not unmixed with a feeling of indignation that the building should ever have been erected, or if erected, ever been allowed to stand.

FUNERAL OF MR. FESSENDEN.

The Public Offices in Portland and Other Places Closed—The News in Washington.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11.—Senator FESSENDEN'S funeral took place at the First Parish Church at 10:30 o'clock to-day. The public offices were closed.

The members of the Cumberland Bar, City Government, Eastern Star, and Machigonne Encampments, were present. Rev. Mr. BAILEY conducted the religious services, and the body was interred in the family lot at the Western Cemetery, by the side of Mrs. FESSENDEN and their son. The Portland Mechanic Blues offered to do escort duty, but the family not wishing any military demonstrations, declined the offer.

BOSTON, Sept. 11—The Custom-house was closed to day in respect to the memory of Senator FESSENDEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—In respect to the memory of Senator FESSENDEN the Treasury Department is closed to-day to the public, and only the most urgent business is transacted.

Funeral of John Bell, of Tennessee—Speeches by Ex-President Johnson and Others.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 11.—The funeral of Hon. JOHN BELL will take place to-morrow. At meetings of the Nashville Bar and of the citizens to-day, resolutions were passed eulogizing the deceased. The citizens' meeting was addressed by HENRY S. FOOTE, Ex-President JOHNSON and others. Mr. JOHNSON spoke of Mr. BELL as a statesman and patriot with whom he had disagreed politically, but to whom he was pleased to pay a tribute, due to his eminent worth and unwavering honesty.

Fires in the West—Horses and Mules Burned.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 11.—The stable belonging to ADIRE & WELCH was burned at midnight last night. Loss, $2,500; without insurance. Eight horses and six mules perished in the flames.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 11.—The tannery belonging to W. H. STONE, in this place, was burned last night. Loss, $10,000; insured for $9,000. The stock in the building was owned by W. N. LADUE. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Destructive Fire in Northern New-York—The Business Part of a Village Burned.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 11.—A terrible fire destroyed most of the business part of Martinsburg, Lewis County, on Friday morning. The fire was kindled by incendiaries, under the steps leading to the Good Templars' Lodge-room. The following property was destroyed: Lovejoy's Hotel, loss estimated at $13,000; insured for $4,500; GEORGE LOCKLIN, drug store—loss $4,000, insurance $1,000; D. WETMORE, shoe store—loss heavy, partially covered by insurance; PHILLIPS & MUNROE, harness makers—loss part of stock, no insurance; WILLIAMS & DUNTON, dry goods—loss $7,500 on building and stock, insurance $3,000; LEVI HOUGH, groceries—loss heavy. The total loss was $30,000, and the total insurance $16,000.

FRANCE.

Rumors of a Contemplated Abdication—Napoleon Reported to be Well Again.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A Paris letter published here to-day says the rumors of a possible abdication foreshadow a not improbable event. As the Emperor is liable to returns of his sickness, incapacitating him from business, many think his son's majority will be proclaimed on his next birthday.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The official newspapers to-day announce that NAPOLEON is well.

SPAIN.

The Recent Disturbances Quelled—Comments on a Letter from Mr. Fish—The Continuation of the Regency.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—The disorders have been quelled and the city and country are tranquil. The Government has advised General PRIM, therefore, that his speedy return is unnecessary.

The *Imparcial* newspaper, to-day, publishes a recent letter from Mr. FISH, the American Secretary of State, to Minister HALE, and comments favorably upon it.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The rumor that the Regency under Marshal SERRANO will be extended is gaining ground. All parties in Spain are favorable to the proposition.

The Spanish and French Revolutions Compared—Supremacy of the People Unsettled.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The *Times* to-day contrasts the French revolution of 1848 with the present revolution in Spain. In the former the people ruled. When the power given to General CAVAIGNAC was turned against them, the people's sovereignty, after a short but terrific struggle, fell. In Spain the army governs; yet the army, though ruling, has neither conquered nor fought for its power. A struggle with the people is always imminent; but the contending forces are unequal, and the odds are against the people. Among the Spanish statesmen there is no CAVAIGNAC. They try stratagem, corruption and surprise, but dare not employ force. The revolution has hardly moved a step, and the whole affair lies in a nut-shell. As from the beginning, the question is still whether the army or the people are to have the upper hand.

Sixteen Thousand Troops for Cuba—A Carlist Band.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—Sixteen thousand troops are now ready to sail for Cuba.

A small band of Carlists is reported in Catalonia. Troops have been sent in pursuit.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Boat Race—A Return Match Hoped For.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The *Land and Water* (newspaper) hopes the Oxford crew will make a return match with the Harvards, and that the race will be as well fought as the last. A better contest cannot be expected.

The Stowe-Byron Story—Another Witness in Court—The Bishop of Exeter.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A letter in the *Telegraph*, to-day, asserts that Lord BYRON did not meet Mrs. LEIGH from a period before his marriage until after the separation from Lady BYRON.

The Bishop of Exeter will resign as soon as the arrangements for the change are completed.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The London Times on the Subject—The Jealousy of the Porte.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The *Times*, in an article on the Turco-Egyptian affair, trusts the controversy will have the effect to improve the relations of the Sultan and the Viceroy. The jealousy of the Porte was excited more by suspicion than by actions. The Viceroy having given assurances, and the Porte having conveyed warning, Turkey and Egypt may agree well. If the advice addressed by each to the other be followed by both, it will be better for themselves and for Europe.

The Gale on the Eastern Coast—Three Lives Lost.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—JAMES NORTON and MICHAEL and THOMAS HEARING, fishermen for the Boston market, were drowned in the gale of Wednesday.

PARAGUAY AND BRAZIL.

An Engagement on the Parana—Lopez's Forces Victorious.

LISBON, Sept. 11.—The regular mail steamer from Rio de Janeiro has arrived here, bringing dates from the hostile armies on the Parana to the 29th of July. The news is quite important. According to a Paraguayan account, a sharp engagement had occurred between the Brazilians and the Paraguayans, in which 200 of the former and 60 of the latter were killed. Owing to the unfavorable nature of the ground the Paraguayans were unable to pursue. News from Brazilian sources say the allies were continuing their preparations to attack LOPEZ in force.

Minister McMahon on Lopez—A Defence of the Dictator.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A writer in to-day's *Standard* says that Mr. MCMAHON, the United States Minister to Paraguay, denies the charges which have recently been brought against President LOPEZ of Paraguay. He says LOPEZ is intelligent, polished and courageous, and conversant with European manners and diplomacy. Only two or three of the English desire to leave Paraguay, but they are too timid to express the wish.

CUBA.

Spanish Surveillance of the Mails—Udalta Sentenced Ten Years to the Chain Gang.

HAVANA, Sept. 11.—It having become known that suspected parties were about to mail letters for the United States, the mails by the steamship *Missouri* were detained, and the letters, which are supposed to contain rebel intelligence, were registered.

The Court-martial in the case of UDALTA, Lieutenant-Governor of Bayame at the outbreak of the rebellion, have found him guilty of treason, and he has been sentenced to the chain gang for ten years.

CANADA.

The La Crosse Championship—Damages in a Breach of Promise Suit in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—The La Crosse match for the championship of the Dominion, between the Montreal and Prescott Clubs, was won by the former in three straight games.

The great breach of promise case of SOPHIA M. GRANGE against JAMES BENNING, for $60,000 damages, ended yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of $8,500 for the plaintiff.

Movements of Prince Arthur—A Storm in New-Brunswick.

FREDERICKTON, N. B., Sept. 8.—Prince ARTHUR left Indiantown, St. John, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the *Rothesay*, chartered by the Government. He was accompanied by many ladies, and civil and military gentlemen. He left in a pouring rain, and arrived at Fredericton, in fine weather, at 4 o'clock P. M. He was met by crowds on the wharf, and, after listening to an address by the Mayor, was driven to the Government House as the guest of Governor WILMOT.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Sept. 9.—Prince ARTHUR and suite, and baggage, left Fredericton at 10 o'clock, with two carriages, and arrived here—sixty-two miles—in six hours and forty-five minutes. Arches were erected in honor of the Prince, and his arrival was greeted by crowds of persons. The militia fired a salute, and an address was presented to the Prince, who made a verbal reply, at a concert in the evening. The Prince will arrive at Riviere Du Loup on Tuesday.

A tremendous storm prevailed last night. The weather is fine to-day.

QUEBEC, Sept. 11.—Lieutenant-Governor and Lady BELLEAU have issued cards for a ball to Prince ARTHUR on the 16th inst. He will take up his residence at Spencerwood on his arrival.

POLITICAL.

The Ohio Campaign—A Speech from George H. Pendleton.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—Yesterday a large number of the friends of GEORGE H. PENDLETON called at his residence and insisted on a speech from him. He tried to beg off, but finally consented. Mr. PENDLETON is still compelled to support himself on crutches. Among other things he said: "I cannot agree with Governor HAYES that the vexed questions of national politics are wisely and happily settled; that the great questions of liberty and union have been solved, and the reconstruction of the Union made safe. I cannot agree with him that retrenchment, economy and honesty have been introduced into the management of the Federal expenditures; that the debt has decreased and is decreasing as he states it; that the burdens of taxation have been reduced and their weight upon the people lightened; that sound judgment and freedom from bad influences have been brought to the exercise of the immense power of the Secretary of the Treasury; that business is active; that enterprise is active; that vigor, energy and industry are bountifully rewarded; that employment is abundant; that daily toil is fairly compensated; that commerce on the ocean and on land is prosperous; and therefore I cannot, serenely as does our worthy Governor, turn my face from all questions of Federal politics and look only at State affairs. I cannot say the Union is restored when Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are under military government, and Georgia without representation in Congress; that the Union is restored, when justice is administered by a drum-head court-martial; that the Constitution is maintained, when we know that the Supreme Court is only waiting for an opportunity to declare the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional. I oppose the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment because it is a material, radical change in our system of government. It destroys the relation of the States to the Federal Union which the Constitution established, and degrades them; takes away from the States, without their consent, that essential attribute of a self-governing community. Two years ago the people of Ohio, without distinction of party, by an immense majority, refused to amend the State Constitution. I see no reason to believe that they have changed their opinion. I object to its adoption because, by the strongest implication, it confers upon Congress a right reserved to the States, to exclude from the ballot persons of our own white race, because of their nativity and want of education or property, and prohibits the exclusion only of another race. If the interpretation of Senator MORTON and Senator HOWARD be correct, under this amendment Congress and the States may exclude Irishmen, Germans, Catholics, Protestants, or the poor man, from the enjoyment of suffrage,, but not the negro or Mongolian. I object to its adoption because it is part and parcel of a scheme to flood the country with a forced importation of an immense number of Chinese coolies, and to bring into our fallen race a more difficult form of the social and governmental questions that have so unhappily divided our people." Mr. PENDLETON dwelt at some length upon the financial question, reiterating his former assertions in regard to the payment of the Government debt and the bond-holders in greenbacks, and abolishing the National Bank system, and the study of economy in reducing the national debt.

The Democratic County Executive Committee held a meeting to-day. There is a rumor that it was decided to make strict party nominations, instead of engaging the reform movement.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League—Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America met to-day, and was largely attended. In the absence of Governor GEARY, who was detained by the Avondale disaster, C. W. GODARD, First Vice-President, took the chair. There were present delegates from Texas, who made a full report of the state of affairs there. The Committee took action in regard to the elections pending in Pennsylvania, Mississippi and Texas. General W. T. CLARK, of Texas, made a touching and deeply-interesting address on affairs in the South. A *resumé* of the large correspondence of the Committee was read by the Secretary, Mr. BAKER. The Committee adjourned to the first week in October.

The San Francisco Election—The Recount Finished.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The recount of the vote of the city has been completed.

Discrepancies were discovered in nearly every ward. SELBY'S majority is 110.

The New-England Fair—Dr. Loring's Address.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11.—At the New-England Fair to-day Dr. GEO. B. LORING delivered the annual address. It was an able argument in favor of the protection of industry as best calculated to promote the agricultural and other interests of the country.

In the afternoon the first race, contested by horses that had never beaten 2:50, was won by *Brown Nathan* in three straight heats; best time —2:41¼. The second race, by horses that had never beaten 2.54, was won by *Daniel Boone*; best time—2:47.½ For the third race, open to all, *Troublesome, Indiarubber, Ben Topsey* and *McClellan* were entered. *Troublesome* got the first heat in 2:37¼; *Ben* the second in 2:36, the third in 2:37, and the fourth in 2:36. The Fair will close to-night.

The Lexington Races—The Closing Day.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 11.—The sixth and last day of the Lexington races was well attended. The first race was for the Jockey Club purse of $600; three mile heats. Two entries:

SUMMARY.

Maggie Hunter	1	1
Emma Marietta	2	2

Time—5:41¼, 5:37½.

SECOND RACE.—Consolation purse for beaten horses; purse of $150. Four entries. *Libbie Dunbar* was the favorite.

SUMMARY.

Libbie Dunbar	2	1	1
"Morgan Scout"	1	2	2
Chief	3	3	3
Buck Reese	4	4	4

Time—1:47¼, 1:48½, 1:51½.

The track was in good condition, and the weather clear and delightful.

Acquittal of Alleged Culprits in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Colonel BROADHEAD, State Liquor Commissioner, who was recently arrested on a charge of violating the United States Revenue laws, by neglecting to affix stamps on packages of imported liquors, was to-day acquitted and honorably discharged.

The Southern Crops—Cotton in Louisiana and Tennessee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—The crop prospects are less favorable. The cane is backward. It is reported that caterpillars are damaging the cotton in several parishes.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 11.—Cotton-picking has fully begun, but it is feared that a large portion of the crop will be lost through the inability of the planters to obtain hands in some localities. They are offering $3 per day, and cannot obtain them at that price.

The Southern Commercial Convention—Railroad Privileges.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.—The Governor of West Virginia has appointed three delegates to the Southern Commercial Convention. A number of the leading Southern railroads have agreed to pass the delegates and honorary members of the Commercial Convention free. The Committee of Arrangements have sent circulars to other railroads to ascertain on what terms the delegates will be passed.

Railroad Consolidation—The Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Road.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.—Articles of consolidation were signed to-day by the Louisville and Frankfort, and the Frankfort and Lexington Railroad Companies. The road will hereafter be known as the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company. They have now in successful operation 175 miles of the road.

Accident to a Hudson River Steamer—The St. John Disabled.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The steamer *St. John* is at the dock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, below Newburg, disabled by an accident to her machinery.

The *Mary Powell* is taking off her passengers for New-York.

The Louisville and Portland Canal—Enlargement Proposed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.—The contract to widen the Louisville and Portland Canal, according to the plans of General WEITZEL, was let yesterday. It will be enlarged from 49 feet 8 inches to 80 feet.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Mr. P. S. FISKE, widely known throughout the country from his connection with the express business, died this morning.

Suspension of a Newspaper.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 11.—The *Evening Post*, the only Republican paper here, suspended to-day, Governor SENTER having withdrawn the State patronage from it.

WASHINGTON

A Card from Mr. John Tyler, Jr.—The Latest Washington Aspiration, a World's Fair—Romantic Calculations Indulged in—General Sherman.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A few days since it was telegraphed from here that JNO. TYLER, Jr., son of Ex-President TYLER, had been consigned to a charity ward in Providence Hospital to be treated for drunkenness. Mr. TYLER now writes a card to one of the evening papers denying the statement. He says: "The simple fact as to the matter is this, that I did not come to this hospital for any such purpose as that alleged by the writer of this paragraph; that I have received no treatment whatever for drunkenness; that, in fact, I have not taken or had administered, since I have been here, any medicine whatever, of any character or description whatever, for drunkenness or on any other account, not having required it." He complains of the injustice to himself and injury to his children of such statements, and says in conclusion: "And if it were true, as alleged, that I have been compelled into a charity ward through poverty and extreme need, then the fact would be damning before the country to every citizen of Washington alike, whether Republican or whether Democrat, in view of my relations in life, past and present. The disgrace, if any, would be with them, not with me." Appended is a certificate from the attending physician of the hospital, Dr. JOHN C. RILEY, and the house physician, Dr. THOMPSON, that Mr. TYLER was not intoxicated at the time of his admission to the hospital, and that he has not been under treatment for drunkenness or for the effects of intoxicating drinks, but that he is there solely to undergo a surgical operation.

THE HOPED-FOR WORLD'S EXHIBITION.

The project for a grand International Exhibition in this city, in 1871, brings bright visions to some of the people here these dull days. For want of better amusement, they tickle themselves with such fanciful calculations as the following: It is estimated that seven squares of ground will be required for the necessary buildings, streets, avenues, fountains, &c.; that five millions of persons will visit the Exposition, from whose admission fees, say fifty cents each, the sum of $2,500,000 will be realized; that twenty-five hundred articles will be on exhibition, each having its representative man, who will, it is fair to presume, expend in the city daily at least $2, thus making an aggregate of $50,000 thrown into circulation in the city per day during the continuance of the Exposition—in all probability six months; that it is not at all improbable to suppose that the expenditure of each of the five millions of visitors to the Exposition would be at the least $10 or $20, this within the six months amounting to the enormous sum of $50,000,000 or or $100,000,000; that these almost fabulous sums of money would be left here in the City of Washington, and distributed among its mechanics and merchants and hotel-keepers and professional men and property-owners.

GENERAL SHERMAN IN THE WAR OFFICE.

General SHERMAN entered upon the discharge of his duties, this morning, as Secretary of War, and was engaged to-day in transacting business requiring his attention, in addition to the duties devolving upon him as General of the Army.

A Check on Dishonest Revenue Officers—Naval Orders—A Partial Currency Statement—Sherman as Secretary of War.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has, in pursuance of the various provisions of the law, prescribed the seal register lock, manufactured by a company in Buffalo, for use at distilleries and bonded warehouses, at the expense of the owners of such establishments. Carelessness on the part of the officers having the custody of these locks and keys, was the cause of the change.

NAVY.

Captain A. G. CLARY has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy-yard on the 14th inst. Commander WILLIAM F. SPICER has been ordered to duty as equipment officer and inspector of the supplies of the Boston Navy-yard. Commander HENRY WILSON has been ordered to the command of the *Frolic*. Lieutenant-Commander B. P. SMITH has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy-yard. Lieutenant-Commanders FREDERICK ROGERS and CHARLES J. BARCLAY have been ordered to duty in the Pacific fleet. Lieutenant-Commander W. K. WHEELER has been ordered to duty at the New-York Navy-yard. Master BLOOMFIELD MCILVAINE has been ordered to duty at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. Ensign BOUTELLE HOGES has been ordered to duty in the European Squadron. Ensign S. M. HAWLEY has been ordered to temporary duty at the Boston Navy-yard. Chaplain JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE has been ordered to duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard. Captain JOHN GUEST has been detached from the Portsmouth Navy-yard and placed on waiting orders. Captain D. MCN. FAIRFAX has been detached from ordnance duty at the Boston Navy-yard and ordered to the Navy-yard at Portsmouth. Captain J. C. WILLIAMSON has been detached from duty as Equipment Officer and Inspector of Supplies at Boston and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Commander CHARLES S. NORTON has been detached from the command of the *Frolic* and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Commander R. F. WOLFORD has been detached from the command of the *Ashuelot* and ordered to duty on the Bureau of Yards and Docks at Washington. Lieutenant-Commander J. R. YATES has been detached from the command of the *Meadville* and placed on waiting orders. Master A. B. CARTER has been detached from the *Tallapoosa* and granted leave. Ensign ERASMUS DENNISON, from the *Pensacola*, on waiting or

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A SUMMER SUNSET.

Green islands in a golden sea,
With amethyst cliffs that melt away
At every wash of the sleepy wave,
White towering Alps that greet the day;
And still through rents in the further space
Glimpses of distant ocean bed,
Burning with restless changeful light,
And veined with flushes of glory spread,
Far as the living are from the dead,
Far as the blessed are from hell's night.

Then the islands grow to radiant realms,
And shoot forth golden tongues of land,
And the Alps fade down to a level plain,
Where monsters troop in a threatening band;
Then murky towers, where ghosts can reign,
Rise like a wizard's dying dream;
While low in the West in a narrow vein
There spreads, through the dusk, one golden beam,
Like heaven's last and lingering gleam
Seen through hell's vista by those in pain.

Nature is changeful, and, like the sea,
Has its Autumn ebb and its Summer flow.
Cloudlets of morning pass with dawn;
Who can tell where the sunbeams go;
Dead flowers turn to mere earth at last,
Earth to blossoms breaks forth in May,
Life and death are ever at war
On this great chamelion world, I say;
Yet cloud or river, or leaf on the tree
Is not so changeful, it seems to me,
As a woman's mind—that a feather can sway.

THE PRINCESS YOLKA.

From All the Year Round.

[The following story, which toward its close somewhat resembles *Cinderella*, is based upon one of the popular tales of Esthonia, (or Revel,) the inhabitants of which province constitute a portion of the Finnish race. The egg, which may remind classical readers of the myth of Leda, connects it with the national Esthonian poem *Kalewpoëg*, lately brought to light by the Esthonian scholar, Dr. KREUZWALD.]

A certain King, who, like many other potentates, lived once upon a time, was excessively annoyed by the circumstance that he had no direct heir to his throne, and his annoyance, in which the Queen largely participated, was increased by the reflection that many of his poorer subjects were blessed with families so large that, viewing their scanty means, they did not highly appreciate the blessing. While the royal pair were together, they could console each other with reciprocal expressions of dissatisfaction; but, on one occasion, when the King was absent on some foreign expedition, the Queen, left to her meditations, found her condition absolutely intolerable. There she sat in her garden day after day, under the shadow of a wide-spreading linden tree, her eyes filled with tears, looking so exceedingly dismal, that her maids of honor said confidentially to each other that she gave them the "horrors."

One day, however, raising her eyes from the ground, on which they were habitually fixed, she saw a little old woman hobbling along on a crutch, till she came to the neighboring fountain, where, stooping with difficulty, she quenched her thirst. Gaining new strength from the refreshment, the diminutive hag then approached the linden tree, and cheerfully nodding her head, told the tearful Queen that she had come to bring her good luck.

Now, in the modern work-a-day world we frequently find persons who, totally unable to manage their own affairs, show a marvelous degree of shrewdness in directing those of their neighbors. We have heard of a spirited gentleman who ran through three estates with unaccountable rapidity, and then, taking in hand the accounts of a society, which seemed to be involved in an insoluble tangle, brought them into the most perfect ship-shape. This financial feat performed, he ran through his fourth estate with a velocity far surpassing that exhibited on three previous occasions. A merchant who has been twice in the *Gazette* is not, on that account, deemed a whit less competent than any of his neighbors to write a pamphlet on the currency, showing how national bankruptcy may, without the slightest difficulty, be converted into national wealth. Facts like these, however, not having fallen within the sphere of the queen's observation, she felt doubtful of the old woman's ability to bestow good luck when she obviously possessed so little for home consumption.

The old woman read her thoughts, and bade her not to be despondent, but to hold out her left hand and have her fortune told. Predicting good luck and bringing it are widely different functions, and the Queen, aware that the gift of palmistry is frequently accompanied by extreme shabbiness of attire, made no difficulty in extending her hand as requested. Taking hold of the delicate finger tips, the old woman, after tediously hemming and hawing over the lines on the Queen's palm, at last spake thus:

"You have two causes of uneasiness. In the first place you are anxious about your absent husband, but with your Majesty's good pleasure we'll set down that as nothing" (the Queen bowed assent;) "though I may as well tell you that within a fortnight the King will be at home again, looking as well as ever. But the grand truth is a total lack of olive branches——"

The Queen, pulling her hand a little, and deeply blushing, asked:

"Who are you, that can read the feelings of my heart in the palm of my hand?"

"That," retorted the old lady, sharply, "is my business. So, without asking any more irrelevant questions, you'll just have the goodness to listen to me, while I tell you how to get out of your present difficulty. Look here!"

So saying, she drew from her bosom a tiny bundle, which she gradually unwrapped, till she produced a small basket, which she gave to the Queen, and then proceeded:

"In this basket you will find a bird's egg, which you will condescend to carry in your bosom for three months. When these are passed a very small child will be hatched——."

"Ridiculously small?" inquired the Queen.

"About half the size of my little finger," explained the old woman. "Well, you will put this extremely small child, which, by the way, I cannot connect with anything ridiculous, in a basket of wool, which must always be kept in a warm place."

"And the ridicu— extremely small child is to be fed with—" the queen paused.

"Nothing," supplemented the old woman. "It will require neither food nor drink. Well, nine months after the birth of the extremely small child—"

"Birth?" objected the queen, "Shall we not rather say hatchment?"

"Say what you like, as long as you do what I tell you," replied the old woman, pettishly. "Nine months after the hatchment, as you elegantly phrase it, you will give birth to a son."

"Likewise ridicu — extremely small?" asked the Queen.

"No, no, of the average size," answered the old woman; "and what is more, when this son is born, that extremely small child will be of the average size also. You will therefore take the latter out of the basket and place it in the cradle with the young Prince, informing your royal husband that you have given birth to twins—a son and a daughter."

"Then the extremely small child will be female?" asked the Queen.

"I thought I had said as much by implication," observed the old woman with a shrug. "Please hear me out. You yourself will act as nurse to the boy—"

"My own child," interposed the Queen.

"Of course; but for the girl you must engage another person. And mind, when the christening of the two children is about to take place, you will invite me to stand as the little girl's godmother."

"Your address?" said the Queen, suggestively.

"Oh, you don't require an address," said the old woman. "All you have to do is to search the basket, at the bottom of which, underneath the wool, you will find a small feathery substance."

"What one might call a fluff," suggested the Queen.

"Yes—true—perhaps one might," was the reply. "Well, you just blow this—ahem—fluff out of the window, and you will consider not only that I am invited, but also that I have accepted the invitation. Mind, not a word of what has passed to any living soul."

Without waiting for an answer, the old woman hobbled off, and before she had gone many steps, changed into a young woman, who trod the ground so lightly, that she seemed rather to fly than to walk. Was the apparition a mere dream? Certainly not. Though the old-young woman was gone, the tiny basket still remained in the hand of the Queen, who took it home, folded it in a silk kerchief, and placed it in her bosom, feeling happier than she had felt for many a long day.

Just before a fortnight had elapsed the King came back with the glad tidings that he had thoroughly routed the enemy; and this accurate fulfillment of the old woman's first prediction increased the Queen's confidence in the second. A little gold case was made, which preserved the precious egg from even the possibility of danger; and in three months the miniature child was duly hatched and put in the basket of wool to grow. A few months afterward the son made his appearance, and the hatched child having thriven according to expectation, and being placed in the boy's cradle, the little fiction about the twins was accepted without hesitation, and the joy, not only of the court, but likewise of the land, was universal. When the day appointed for the christening arrived the "fluff" was blown out of the window and was answered by the appearance of a wonderfully fine chariot, drawn by six horses, yellow as the yolk of an egg, from which stepped a young lady, whose brilliant attire dazzled all beholders, and whose face, when she withdrew her veil, proved even more dazzling than her attire. In the arms of this glittering visitor the baby-girl was conveyed to the font, and at the request of her godmother was christened "Yolka"—a name which sounded odd to all except the Queen; but she, remembering the egg, divined its hidden significance. An ordinary noble was the godfather of the boy, who received the ordinary name, William.

When the ceremony was over, the sparkling godmother took an opportunity to whisper some good advice into the ear of the Queen, enjoining her always to let the tiny basket lie by Yolka's side in the cradle, adding that as soon as the child was able to understand anything, the importance of always preserving this apparently insignificant treasure was to be deeply impressed on her mind. The sparkling godmother then took her leave, and those of the august assembly who ventured to inquire who she was, were quietly informed by the Queen that she was a Princess of her acquaintance, who lived a long way off; and that explanation was found, in every respect, satisfactory.

The two children throve wonderfully, Yolka growing so exceedingly pretty, that, in the opinion of some wiseacres, she promised to be the very image of her godmother. Nay, the nurse told the Queen that sometimes at midnight a beautiful lady would unaccountably make her appearance, and look lovingly on the sleeping child, a piece of information which the Queen gratefully received, at the same time delicately hinting that it had better not be carried further.

After the lapse of two years the calm happiness of the court was interrupted by the death of the Queen, who in her last moments sent for Yolka's nurse, and placed in her hands the tiny basket, in which the fragments of the wonderful egg were still preserved.

"Observe this," she said; "it contains the future welfare of your young charge. When she is ten years old you will transfer it to her keeping, fully making her understand its importance. And, above all, never say a word on the subject to any one else."

"But with respect to the young Prince?" said the nurse, with a fragmentary inquiry.

"Boys," replied the expiring Queen, "are able to look after themselves."

"That's very true, your Majesty," observed the nurse, forgetting for a moment the solemnity of the occasion, and indulging in a chuckle, which was cut short by the entrance of the King.

"My beloved lord," said the Queen, "before I leave this world," (the King blew his nose,) "I have a solemn request to make, which I trust you will not refuse——"

"What is it?" asked the King, looking anxious.

"In the name of all you love and revere, I implore you to allow little Yolka——"

"Our little Yolka," interposed the King.

"Little Yolka," repeated the Queen, dexterously avoiding the pronoun. "You will allow her, when she is too old for a nurse, still to retain in her service the excellent person who now acts in that capacity."

"Most certainly," ejaculated the King, feeling his mind infinitely relieved. "My only wonder is that you should be so emphatic in soliciting such a mere trifle. But every one knows his own business best."

Years passed away. The good Queen was dead, and the King had taken unto himself another wife, who, on principle, hated the two children, and made herself so exceedingly unpleasant that the King, hoping at his advanced age, to enjoy occasionally a quiet home, removed them to a distance from the palace, under the charge of their ever-faithful nurse. Sometimes they would accidently come across the new Queen, but so great a storm was invariably the result of such encounters, and the royal lady had so confirmed a habit of repelling unwelcome objects with her foot, that they instinctively avoided all chance of collision.

When Yolka had reached the tenth anniversary of her nominal birthday, the nurse placed in her hands the wonderful basket, exhorting her to take care of it, with a solemnity that by no means produced the desired result. A tiny basket could scarcely appear precious in the eyes of a heedless child; so she tossed the treasure into a box where she usually kept her toys.

About two years afterward, when the King was out of the way, the perverse Queen, strolling in the garden, found Yolka sitting under a linden tree, and the consequence of the discovery was a box on the ears, administered so smartly that, to the dazzled eyes of the poor girl, the world became one vast kaleidoscope. When she had reached her own room, she began to bethink herself of the neglected basket, and to wonder whether it would prevent the recurrence of a similar infliction. So she looked it up, but finding that it contained nothing but a broken egg-shell, and what her supposed parent had called a "fluff," she pitched the rubbish out of the window.

Fortunately the wind caught the fluff, which had lost none of its inviting properties, and a wonderfully beautiful and sparkling lady stood before the astonished Yolka. Had she ever seen a pantomime, she would have expected to be changed into Columbine; but pantomimes, in her days, were not invented.

"Do not, my beloved child," said the lady, in very stately style, "do not feel in the slightest degree intimidated by the sudden manner, certainly unusual, in which I make my appearance. I am your godmother, and the best friend you have in the world. From the swollen condition of your eyelids, I could easily infer that your existence is far from happy; but I stand in need of no such indications, since, by a process unnecessary to explain, I know the condition of everybody in general, and of you in particular. That, indeed, is my idiosyncrasy. At present, let me exhort you to endure your troubles bravely, since, take my word for it, they will soon come to a close, and vanish like the mirage. When you have reached the years of maturity, your stepmother, as you, perchance not quite accurately, call her, will have lost all power of controlling you, and no one else will be able to injure you; provided, that is, you take care of the minute basket, and do not lose sight of the shells. For lo! a day will come when the fragments will unite, and form an unbroken egg once more. Then will days of happiness be at hand. In the meanwhile, make a small silken bag, as a case for the basket, and wear it constantly in your bosom; for, if this precaution be adopted, neither your stepmother, nor indeed any one else, will be capable of doing you harm. However, should any unforeseen mischance arise, just take the small feathery substance out of the basket and blow it into the air. My appearance will be instantaneous, and to assist you will be my object. We will now take a turn into the garden, where, seated under the branches of the linden tree, we can have a little further talk."

Astounded at this uninterrupted flow of words, Yolka thought that her godmother had talked enough for a month, but as she would not offend so kind a benefactress, she accompanied her into the garden, where another flow of speech commenced and lasted till nightfall. The godmother then uttered a few mysterious words over the basket, and a table laden with delicate viands rose from the ground as a substantial supplement to the feast of reason. After they had partaken of the repast they returned to the palace, and, on their way, the godmother communicated to Yolka the mysterious words which had been uttered over the basket, and which, of course, we should not feel justified in communicating to the reader. The basket too, as was afterward proved, had a manifest effect upon the Queen's temper, since Yolka, from the time she wore it, was scarcely ever vexed by a cross word.

Again years passed away, and Yolka, a fine girl in her advanced teens, was so exceedingly beautiful, that the young generation declared nothing so lovely had ever been seen; while the old and middle aged vowed that nobody could be compared with her, except her godmother, whose appearance at the christening had never been forgotten. A war, resulting in a siege of the city where the King resided, and a scarcity of provisions, recently caused people to think of other matters, and the royal larder being nearly exhausted, even Yolka herself forgot to look into her own mirror. Under these distressing circumstances she blew the fluff into the air, and besought her godmother, who immediately appeared, to tell her, briefly if possible, how the grand misery could be alleviated.

"My dearest child," commenced the brilliant godmother, "the virtues of that basket are not transferable, I see you do not apprehend my meaning. Let me, therefore, dilate. When I say that the virtues of the basket are not transferable, I mean that they are only available to you yourself. Indeed if we beings of a superior order assisted everybody in trouble, as a matter of course, we should have enough work upon our hands. You, as you ought to be aware, are a peculiarly-favored personage—do not ask why—and you, therefore, I will assist. As for the others, they must manage as well as they can."

So saying, the glittering godmother led Yolka out of the city, rendering her invisible to the eyes of the besieging soldiers, and proceeded to a quiet spot, where she presented her with the dress of a peasant girl, and so altered her features (not for the better) that she could not have been recognized by her most intimate friends. If she wished to regain her lost good looks she was to use the power of the basket.

Yolka had not left the city an hour too soon, for on the following day it was taken by storm, and all sorts of horrors ensued. The King and all the members of the royal family and all the nobility were made prisoners, with the exception of lucky Prince William, who got out of the way, and the unlucky Queen, who was killed by a spear in the general tumult. Moreover, the ruthless foes so devastated the surrounding country, that for whole days Yolka wandered from place to place unable to find a sheltering roof, though her "board," as we should now say, was liberally supplied by the basket. At last she came to a farm, where she was hired as a servant, and though she at first found the work too hard, she became, in three days, so handy and active, that no drudgery was too much for her strength. Soon her condition improved. While one morning she was scouring her milk-pails in the yard, a fine lady passed in her carriage, and with the consent of the farmer engaged Yolka as her "own maid."

After she had been half a year in her new place at the lady's country seat, where she had nothing to do but to set the room straight and to attend to the duties of the toilette, news arrived to the effect that Prince William had raised an army and recovered the kingdom, of which he was now the rightful sovereign, as his father had died in captivity. When the year of mourning had expired, a proclamation went forth, after the good old fashion, to the effect that the young king was about to take unto himself a wife, and that he invited all the young ladies far and near to assemble at a grand festival to be held in his palace, that he might have ample opportunity to make a suitable choice. The three daughters of Yolka's mistress were only too glad to accept, and for some weeks the damsel's work in fitting up the ladies for the festival, was nearly as hard as the toil at the farm-house. But she was consoled every night by her brilliant godmother, who visited her in her dreams, and who, while she charged her to do her duty in dressing the young ladies, urged her to follow them to the ball, where she would outshine all present. Accordingly, when the mother and daughters had taken their departure, Yolka held private discourse with her basket. Would that all discourse led to such practical benefit! Wonderfully fine garments, after the fashion set by her godmother, lay upon the bed; her own features came back again as soon as she had washed her face, and when she looked at the glass, she found that she was literally a fright; for she was frightened out of her wits by her own surprising beauty. Down the steps she floated, and at the bottom of the steps was a carriage drawn by four horses, yellow as the yolk of an egg, and off she went with the speed of lightning. But when she reached the palace of the King, she found to her horror that she had left the basket behind! What was to be done? Should she go all the way back?

Do not be needlessly excited, gentle reader. Nothing important came of this little incident, which is only intended to cause a gentle twitter. While Yolka was hesitating, the politest of swallows appeared at the window of the carriage with the basket in its beak, which was duly and gratefully received.

Need we dwell on the buzz of admiration that arose when Yolka entered the hall, or the rapture of King William, or the comments of the old folk, who remembered the brilliant godmother, and declared that the new-comer was a chip of that exquisite block? No! We will hurry on to midnight, when the hall was wrapped with a gauzy fog, which, gradually dispersing, revealed the brilliant godmother.

As usual, that august lady prepared herself for tall talk.

"The young person," she said, "who has made an impression deep, but not unaccountable, in the assembly, more particularly upon our royal host, and who is so uncommonly like me, was once wrongly supposed to be his sister; but the hypothesis was incorrect. She is the grand-daughter of a King, whose realm is separated from this by a distance of several million miles, and I had the honor of dissolving the spell which a fell enchanter had cast upon the Princess, her mother. The best thing you can do, King William, is to put the other young ladies out of their misery, by marrying the lovely Yolka—that is her name—without delay."

"I will!" exclaimed King William, with delight.

Then came a clap of thunder, and the brilliant godmother was gone.

"Look here," said an old courier to his neighbor. "That story about the enchanted Princess is all very well for younger heads than ours, and some greenhorns may believe in the several million miles. But if the lady who came in the fog isn't the mamma of the lady who came in the carriage, I'm a Dutchman."

HENRY CRABB ROBINSON.—A writer in the *Fortnightly Review* pleasantly notes some of the peculiarities of HENRY CRABB ROBINSON, the friend of SCHILLER and GOETHE and a host of others, whose reminiscences of literary people, recently published, has attracted so much attention of late. The writer says he was called "Old Crabb," and a certain grotesqueness was a part of him. At his breakfast parties there was little to gratify the unintellectual part of man, and what there was was not easy to be got at. Your host, just as you were sitting down to breakfast, found he had forgotten to make the tea, then he could not find his keys, then he rang the bell to have them searched for; but long before the servant came he had gone off into "Schiller-Goethe," and could not the least remember what he had wanted. The more astute of his guests used to breakfast before they came, and then there was much interest in seeing a steady literary man, who did not understand the region, in agonies at having to hear three stories before he got his tea, one again between his milk and his sugar, another between his butter and his toast, and additional zest in making a stealthy inquiry that was sure to intercept the coming delicacies by bringing on SCHILLER and GOETHE. * * * * His face was pleasing from its animation, its kindness, and its shrewdness, but the nose was one of the most slovenly which nature had ever turned out, and the chin of excessive length, with portentous power of extension. But, perhaps, for the purpose of a social narrator (and in later years this was Mr. ROBINSON'S position) this oddity of feature was a gift. It was said, and justly said, that Lord BROUGHAM used to punctuate his sentences with his nose; just at the end of a long parenthesis he could, and did, turn up his nose, which served to note the change of subject as well, or better, than a printed mark. Mr. ROBINSON was not so skillful as this, but he had a very able use of the chin at a conversational crisis, and just at the point of a story pushed it out, and then very slowly drew it in again, so that you always knew when to laugh, and the oddity of the gesture helped you in laughing.

THE FIRST REGATTA IN ENGLAND.—The *Athenæum* says: "Dates will show how erroneous the idea is that we can owe regattas—still less, rowing matches—to the supposed excitement caused by Lady WORTLEY MONTAGUE'S account of the regatta at Venice, which she would write to her husband, and which he spread abroad. Lady WORTLEY MONTAGUE'S letter on regattas was written in 1740. It could hardly have produced the effect described, or the sentiment about the thing grew very slowly into action, as the first regatta in England did not take place till 1775. And her Venetian regatta on the Adriatic wave had not its fellow on our Thames. Chariots of the Night, drawn by sea-horses, changing to Chariots of Aurora, with sumptuously-dressed gondoliers undergoing changes as marvelous; galleys representing kingdoms, with richly-attired provinces aboard singing exquisite music; a floating palace of the Liberal Arts, with half Olympus on deck; these, with gliding-cars of Flora, of Victory, of the personified Adriatic, Chariots of Venus, of the Loves and the Graces, of Diana and Endymion, of Peace, of Neptune, all heightened by symbols or *pose plastique* figures and graceful pantomime, moved across the waters, amid an indescribable pomp, to the gorgeous stage where the prizes were delivered. This might agree with the sun that blazed above all; but the like was not even attempted on the Thames. What was there achieved, however, in 1775, drew such crowds down to the river as probably had never been down there before. The Duke of GLOUCESTER, with his "bubble," and the Duke of CUMBERLAND, with his "gabble," were conspicuous spectators in their respective boats, close to Westminster Bridge. Thence, in three divisions abreast, under red, white and blue colors, with liveried watermen, the procession in boats moved on Midsummer Eve, between 5 and 6 o'clock, to Ranelagh. Each division was led by a grand marshal in a twelve-oared barge. The river, on each side of the division, was lined by barges, more or less decorated, for admission to which half a guinea was taken; while from a penny to half a crown was exacted for permission even to stand on the banks on sites whence the show could be seen, and the standers thereon might hear the concerts and the cannon, both of which made desperate noise upon the perplexed waters. WALPOLE himself was angry about a matter which he felt to be fine, but which he failed to see perfectly, and therefore abused. "You was much in the right indeed, Madam," he wrote at 11 o'clock that Summer night to Lady OSSORY, "not to come to town for the foolish regatta, as I did, and of which I have seen no more than I do now. I went at 6 o'clock to Richmond House, and it was beautiful to see the Thames covered with boats, barges and streamers, and every window and house-top loaded with spectators. I suppose so many will not meet again till the Day of Judgment, which was not to-day. In the middle of the river was a street of lighters and barges, covered with pent-houses like a carpenter's yard, which totally prevented all the other millions seeing anything. The rowers passed through this street, so that we never beheld them at all. It rained once or twice, and cleared the gardens and shores; and now all the company is stewing in Ranelagh. A great deal of the show was spoilt by everybody being in black." Let us intercalate here that other accounts say that "the ladies were dressed in white, the gentlemen in undress frocks of all colors;" but WALPOLE'S "everybody" meant the "quality," as CHESTERFIELD would have called them; and so everybody "being in black, it looked like a general mourning for Amphitrite rather than for the Queen of Denmark. The Corps Diplomatique was in the Lord Mayor's barge. There are such tides of people in the streets that I could scarce pass home. I feel as glad to be returned as I did from the Coronation." While WALPOLE was writing in Arlington-street, a quarter of a million of people were circulating about the streets. Various matches had been rowed off Millbank, and the Temple of Neptune, at Ranelagh, was crowded with revelers. Dancing and supper followed. Long after the day had broken, daring persons full of wine, and damsels full of pretty terror, went home by water. Tipsy rowers conveyed a tipsy freight; boats fouled each other, crushed in each other, one or two went down; and of the revelers who had gone joyously to Ranelagh the night before, seven lay that morning dead at the bottom of the river.

THE GIRLS OF JAPAN AT SCHOOL.—Throughout Japan it is the universal custom for young ladies, when arrived at the age of 14 or 15, to be placed in what may be appropriately called a finishing establishment. This establishment has the following among other peculiarities, viz.: all the masters pay for the privilege of teaching, instead of (as is the case with us) being paid for their lessons. This makes the instruction a labor of love, Then, again, to a certain extent, a Japanese young lady is allowed considerable freedom as to the selection of her instructors; she generally prefers the best looking. A lady principal of one of our English finishing establishments for young ladies would not be a little surprised if she could be suddenly transported to Japan, there to study the peculiarities of Japanese custom. She would find herself, not in a close pent-up room, filled with girls bolt upright, each perched upon an educational stool, but in a delightful garden fragrant with tea and flowers. She would see a number of little Summer houses, embowered in the midst of those charming vegetable products for which Japan is so justly celebrated, brought to perfection by the most exquisite horticulture. She would see bright-eyed damsels, with cheeks pink as the roses, moving about with graceful step, each bearing a small lacquer tray with tea and cakes. She would see those damsels, with joyous smile and modest mien, wending each her way to a Summer-house. In each of the Summer-houses she would see a master or professor, either waiting the return of one of the refreshment-bearing damsels, or else sitting by the side of one who had already come back. Japanese girls remain in educational seminaries of this kind until marriage, and they make excellent wives.—*Mr. Oscar Preen in Japan and Laputa, in Tinsley's Magazine.*

M. NELATON AND THE EMPEROR.—*Apropos* of the rumor that the Emperor's confidence in M. NELATON is beginning to diminish, the *Figaro* tells how the great surgeon first won his reputation at Court. When the Prince Imperial was so seriously ill some three or four years ago a consultation of surgeons was held to diagnose a certain inflammation of the articulations of the thigh. NELATON said there was an abscess, but he was alone in his opinion. This difference was of the highest moment. If there was an abscess, the knife alone could preserve the patient's life; if there was not, an operation might prove fatal. NELATON was allowed to have his way; the patient was put under chloroform, and the surgeon took out his bistoury. The Emperor, who was standing near the table, walked to the window, clasped his hands, and began a vigorous tattooing with his knuckles. The knife had reached the neighborhood of the articulation with no result, and the surgeons opposed in opinion to NELATON began to remind him of what they had said. The Emperor walked up to him and seized his hand. "Pardon, sire," said NELATON, removing his hand, "there is an abscess," and with one resolute push he buried the knife. A discharge took place, and the child was saved.

TOBACCO.—M. STANISLAS MARTIN has published an interesting paper in the *Journal de Connaissances Médicales* on the formation of aroma in vegetable productions. In antiquity, he informs us, the smoke emitted by certain plants in burning was turned to account in religious ceremonies and medicine. The disciples of PYTHAGORAS and PLATO were convinced that the evil genii to whom they attributed the corruption of morals could be driven away by burning aromatic herbs. In ancient Rome and in the middle ages the smoke of plants was used against epidemics, and this custom prevails in France to this day. In many country towns they burn the juniper bush or the wood of the pine tree when there is some fear of invasion by a pestilential disease. PORTA imagined that the smoke emitted by a plant enjoyed the same properties as its parent; thus, the smoke of marshmallows was emollient, that of centaures would cure fever, &c. ZIMMERMANN says that a woman exposed to narcotic effluvia will fall asleep faster than a man, and that in this state she can be subjected to surgical operations. LOMBARD, of Geneva, obtained good results in coryza and faceache by exposing the nostrils to the action of the smoke of tobacco, stramonium, belladonna and henbane. At present, fumigations are performed either by burning substances in a room, or by drawing the smoke into the mouth by means of a pipe or cigarette. Mr. MARTIN here develops a theory of his own, viz.: that aroma is not always inherent in a plant, but is formed during combustion. Applying this to tobacco, he wished to ascertain whether the dry leaves of nicotian contained the same volatile principles as the article sold by Government. In his experiments he found that the natural leaf did not contain carbonic acid, to which chemists attribute the greater part of the action of the common French tobacco called *caporal*. Hence he concludes that this aid is produced by the fermentation to which the plant is subjected in the Government manufactories, and that, consequently, the Administration need not fear the existence of a few tobacco plants in a private garden, since the real marketable produce can only be obtained by operating on a large scale.

LOVE MAKETH FAIR.

From Good Words.

("Fœdam amavit, ut Pulchram faceret."—*St. Augustine.*)

She was the fairest of all things on earth
When first she came from her Creator's hand;
But lost the beauty of her primal birth,
And could no longer in His presence stand;
Yet He who loveth said he would repair
Her beauty, and by loving make her fair.

He left the glory of His Father's home,
And sought her in her sinfulness and shame,
Into His heart of hearts He bid her come,
And clothed her with the honor of His Name;
Contented all her sufferings to share,
And love her foul, that He might make her fair.

But lest the splendor of His high degree
Should startle her, and scare her from His side,
He took her own poor frail humanity
And wore it as a veil the God to hide;
That she might let Him all her sorrows bear,
And love her foul, that He might make her fair.

And thus He won her heart's devotion, when
She saw how low He stooped for her relief,
Despised and rejected among men,
A man of sorrows, intimate with grief;
And all to draw her back from her despair,
Loving her foul, that He might make her fair.

And having poured His life out for her sake,
He left her to prepare for her a home,
But with all precious things that might her make
Fairer against the day when He shall come;
Fragrant and beautiful, beyond compare,
Through Him whose love had made her foulness fair.

And daily in His absence she doth live,
In the Great Presence of His life below,
Fed by the heavenly food which He doth give,
That she may into oneness with Him grow;
And all her losses may through Him repair,
Who loved her foul that He might make her fair.

And thus she grows beneath that wondrous love,
As Bether's lily, or as Sharon's rose,
Fed by the beams that woo them from above,
Each into bloom, and fragrant beauty blows;
Repaying all His tenderness and care
Who loved her foul that He might make her fair.

And when He comes to claim her as His bride
She shall not then, as now, ashamed be,
But clothed in His beauty, by His side
She shall sit down through all eternity;
And tell out to the angels round her there
His love, which made what once was foul so fair.

JOHN MONSELL.

"DOWN AMONG THE DEAD MEN."

There are two cities in the latitude and longitude which mark the site of Paris on this terrestrial ball; the one on the surface above ground, with its broad boulevards and princely palaces, noble monuments and elegant mansions, and its gay, bustling life and beauty. The other is a subterranean, silent city of the dead, lying beneath the upper one, with its narrow, dank and noisome avenues, cut through the solid rock, within which are mouldering to decay three millions of what were once the living, moving, trading, dancing, feasting, and merry-making denizens of the upper city. The population of the subterranean is nearly double that of the superficial Paris.

About one-tenth part of the total superficies of the French capital is undermined with the Catacombs. These excavations pass beneath the principal streets on the left bank of the Seine, in the Faubourgs St. Germain, St. Jacques and San Marcel, and are in extent about three millions of square yards. The Observatory, the Pantheon, the Luxembourg and its garden, stand above the damp and sunless streets of the city of the dead below. The origin of these immense excavations dates back to a remote period. More than a thousand years ago they were made for the purpose of obtaining stone to build the houses of Paris. In the year 1784, some sinkings of the earth having occurred, a company of engineers was authorized to direct such works as were necessary for the safety of the streets and houses above, and at the same time the Council of State having issued a decree for clearing the Cemetery of the Innocents, which stood in the very heart of Paris, on the ground now occupied by the principal market, it was ordered that the remains found in this, as well as the other cemeteries, should be deposited in these vast subterranean quarries.

The works having been completed, the ceremony of the consecration of the Catacombs took place on the 7th of April, 1786, and on the same day the removal from the cemeteries was commenced. The work was always performed at night; the bones were brought in funeral cars covered with a pall, followed by priests chanting the service for the dead, and upon reaching the Catacombs, were shot down a shaft into them. When first deposited, they were piled up without any order or regularity, save that those from each cemetery were placed in separate heaps; but in the year 1810 a regular system of arrangement was commenced. Openings were made for the admission of air, channels formed to carry off the water, steps constructed from the lower to the upper excavations, pillars erected to support the dangerous parts of the vaults, and the skulls and bones built up among the walls. Formerly visitors obtained admission with but little difficulty, but several accidents having occurred, they were for a long time excluded, and at present only a limited number are permitted to go down once a year—about the 1st of October—when the Inspector-General of the Quarries of the Seine, to whom applications must be made for tickets, makes his annual tour of inspection.

Besides being the place of deposit for the remains from the cemeteries, the Catacombs are the burial-ground of those killed in the different revolutions; and now, every five years, the common graves in the three great cemeteries of Père La Chaise, Montmartre, and Mont Parnasse are dug up, and the remains of the unknown, unnamed poor removed to the Catacombs, to make room for the crowding dead.

My application to M. DE HENNEZEL was followed by an immediate reply, inclosing a ticket for four persons. There are some sixty entrances to the Catacombs, but the principal one is in the garden of the city Custom-house, at the old Barrièer d'Enfer—certainly a very appropriate locality in which to construct the main descent to these lower regions. We were requested to assemble a little before 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and each one to be provided with a candle. I had taken the precaution not only to obey the letter of the advice, but also furnished myself with a box of wax matches and a quantity of biscuit; for such things have happened as people losing their light and way, and being left in these subterranean passages for a day or two, and taken out half famished. By 4 o'clock we were all assembled, about two hundred of us, among whom were at least twenty ladies. The entrance is through a doorway at one end of the garden, and lighting our candles, the inspector having opened the passage, we commenced our descent, two officers standing at the doorway and carefully counting us as we passed them. The descent is by a spiral stone staircase of ninety steps, and measuring seventy feet. Having wound around them until we were giddy, those of us who had the misfortune to enter first being covered with grease from the dripping candles of those above, we found ourselves at the foot of the stairway in a tunnel about three feet wide and but little more than six feet in height, and in which only two persons could walk abreast. We followed along the narrow path, and soon it took a turn. At the corner was the name of the street cut in the stone, and the whole of this immense subterranean city is so laid out in streets, each turning having not only the name cut in the rock, but two arrows painted upon it—one pointing the way to the place where the bones are deposited, and the other in the direction of the staircase.

We were walking through a narrow passage, hewn in the solid rock. Rock above, rock below, and rock on either side. The walls were damp, and from the roof above, which our heads often touched, drops of water were percolating, and immense yawning fissures permitted it to pass sometimes in streams. The rough, uneven ceiling of this vault was in many places filled with cracks; and huge masses of stone, looking as if they needed but a touch to bring them down upon our heads and bury us all in a common ruin, we saw above us frequently during our passage. I was glad, afterward, that I had not examined the map of the Catacombs before going down and marked the great number of places where the roof has fallen in, or I might have been a little alarmed at this shaky-looking canopy; and I must confess it made me shiver once or twice to see a foolhardy individual just before us continually picking off the little stalactites which this oozing water, strongly impregnated with carbonate of lime, formed in icy pendants.

Occasionally, on either side of the vault, was a dark, dismal-looking hole, into which, putting our candles, we could see that it went down, down, down, into Cimmerian blackness; and from the main passageway, through which we were going, other passages branched off in every direction. We must not venture into them, however; we must follow the crowd, for a minute's absence from the candle-bearing throng might involve us in a labyrinthine maze, from which we might never extricate ourselves—too dark and too complicated even for wax matches and biscuit to get us out of.

We turned a corner again; we were under the "Route d'Orleans," a broad boulevard a hundred or two feet above us. A little farther, and the guide-board informed that we were beneath the Sceaux Railway Station, about three hundred yards from where we entered. Now we were below the Rue d'Enfer, and then under a church or some other public building, the name of which was cut in the wall. Sometimes the tunnel widens, and in some places solid mason-work had been placed to prop up the falling, cracked ceiling.

In this way we groped along for fifteen or twenty minutes until we came to the door of the Catacombs proper, the inclosure containing the human remains being about one three-hundredth part of the entire extent of the quarries. The door is a heavy wooden one, over which is the inscription, "*Has ultra metas requiescunt beatam spem spectantes;*" and as it creaked solemnly upon its massive hinges, we walked in—in among the dead of centuries! Good God! what a sight! We stepped from the doorway into a vestibule, wider considerably than the shafts through which we had come. On either side was a wall of human bones and skulls reaching nearly to the roof, here some ten feet in height. This wall is built of the *femur* and *tibia* (the thigh and shin bones) and three rows of skulls—the first, two feet from the ground, and the others about that distance apart, and this construction on either side of the vaults is maintained throughout the whole. Behind and piled up even with it to the top, the smaller bones, which this way of skulls and thighs and shins sustains, were thrown indiscriminately. The skulls were placed fronting each other, and, with the holes where the eyes had been, and the upper jaws, partly filled with teeth, all lighted up with the glare of our candles, grinned horribly at us! Here, indeed, was a "chamber of horrors!" and all the attendant circumstances added to the intensity of the singular scene. We were a hundred feet beneath the surface of the earth. A damp and charnel-like smell pervaded the air. The flickering candles threw a pale ghost-like light upon the wall of human bones, and down in these vaults our voices sounded strangely. It certainly would not be a pleasant place for a nervous, imaginative man to be left alone in without a light.

But we were as yet only in the vestibule of these dark and silent chambers of the dead. Miles of walls of human bones were still to be passed through, ere we should see the fair face of Mother Earth, and the clear light of day again. The crowd began to move, and I followed them. A little dark and dismal opening in the side attracted my curiosity. I turned into it for a moment, and, extending my candle, looked over the edge of a yawning abyss which went down into the earth, I know not how far, but the extent of which I came very near testing. The foul atmosphere arising from it, or perhaps a little puff of wind, extinguished my candle, and I stood on the verge of a subterranean gulf, among the dead, and in darkness.

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Here would be an excellent place now to finish a chapter, after the fashion of those writers of sensation stories, who, when they have succeeded in suspending their heroes by the latter end of their nether garments to a nail in the top of a fence, very much to the disgust of their readers, suddenly bring up with "to be continued."

But I will not be so cruel, nor so regardless of my own comfort, as to long leave myself standing "by the light of a blown-out candle" down among the dead men. The situation for a few seconds was not a pleasant one. Psychologists assert that just before death, and particularly in cases of sudden death, the whole past is spread like a picture before the "mind's eye" of the dying man. Something akin to this, an indescribable sensation, as if in that moment I lived over again years long since gone into that past "where the shadows lie," I experienced for an instant, as I stood bewildered by the suddenness of the darkness and the strangeness of the situation. The past and present—friends living and dead—father, mother, sisters and brother, and a pale-faced little girl I knew and loved in boyhood—all presented themselves in that instant before me, but all confusedly mingled together. It did not continue long, however, probably not a tenth part of the time it has required to describe it; for, bethinking me of my prudent supply of wax matches, I lighted one as quickly as possible, and taking two or three steps backward, relighted my candle, and, without stopping to make any more solitary explorations, turned into the main avenue, where I had left the rest of the party, and to my great joy saw them, with their gleaming lights, halted only a few yards in advance. I joined them as quickly as possible, and determined not to leave them again during the rest of the excursion.

Throughout the whole of these subterranean tombs the bones gathered from the different cemeteries are placed together, with a slab in the wall indicating whence they came—they having been taken from fifteen or twenty different places. Besides these, every few feet are inscriptions such as these set into the wall of skulls and bones:

"*La mort nous confonde tous sous un même niveau; la distance des ranges se perd dans le tombeau*"—"Death sinks us all to the same level, and the differences of rank are lost in the tomb."

How particularly true we can realize this to be here, where noble and beggar, priest and layman, old and young, are huddled together in a common pile. Here is a solemn appeal:

"*Venez, gens du monde, dans ces demeures silencieuses, et votre tranquilité sera frappé de la voix qui s'élève de teur interieur*"—"Come, people of the world, into these silent retreats, and your tranquillity will be disturbed by the voice which comes up from them."

"*Heureux celui qui a toujours devant ses yeux, l'heure de sa mort*"—"Happy is he who has ever before his eyes the hour of his death."

In some places a number of skulls, arranged in the form of a cross, are set into the wall. Frequently we saw skulls through which bullets had passed, and others which had been trepanned, and particularly in the pile containing the bones of those who were killed in the various revolutions, we found many shattered ones. One which occupies a prominent position, being placed by itself on the top of the wall above all the rest, is celebrated for containing a complete and beautiful set of teeth. All are very brown, but apparently in a good state of preservation, and looking as though they might last yet for centuries, perhaps till the great day of resurrection, when they shall be revivified. And so we passed through about three miles of bones, piled up on either side, stopping occasionally to read any inscriptions, and examine any that offered striking peculiarities. Several of my companions, who were medical students, although there were notices posted at frequent intervals requesting visitors to touch nothing, could not resist the temptation to gather some specimen, and each one came up provided with a *femur* or *tibia*, or at least a tooth. One young gentleman, indeed, more enterprising than the rest, "prigged" an entire skull. In the course of our walk we came to a well of pure water, which has now been inclosed with a wall, in which several gold-fish have been placed, and which live there, but do not spawn. The spring, which was discovered by some workmen, was originally named the "Source d'Oubli," the "Spring of Forgetfulness;" but it is now known as the "Fontaine de la Samaritaine," an inscription, the words of Christ to the Samaritan woman, having been placed upon it.

After passing the fountain, we traversed half a mile more of these galleries, till we at length came to a circular stairway, which we began to ascend, and by which we emerged again into the clear, bright daylight, as we all supposed, at the same place at which we had descended. In this, however, we were mistaken, for we found ourselves in a different portion of Paris, nearly a mile from where we had gone down, but glad enough to see sunshine, and breathe fresh air, and get into the living upper world again, after our exploration of more than an hour's duration among the dead.

Before the Catacombs were appropriated to their present use, they were the haunts of thieves and robbers, who there deposited their booty, and hid themselves when pursued by justice; and it is said that even now there are secret entrances, unknown to the police or to the engineers, which are made use of by felons for concealment. Several persons have been lost in these labyrinths and never found; and only a year since, two workmen, who descended for the purpose of making some repairs, had a narrow escape from an awful death. It seems they only took with them an open light, which was extinguished by a gust of wind, and, having no means of relighting their candle, they groped about in the darkness for nearly two days and nights—all night to them. When they had been down more than forty hours, they gave up all hope, and lay down exhausted and groaning.

Fortunately they had groped their way, without knowing it, near to one of the ventilators in a street near the garden of the Luxembourg, at least two miles from where they entered. Some person passing by hearing a succession of low, stifled moans, went to the police-station close at hand and gave the information, when a party of men was sent down, who rescued the poor workmen, then in an utter state of exhaustion and hopelessness, from a horrible death. I am inclined to believe there will yet be some terrible accident—a caving in of the streets and buildings above these passages; and with the general good care with which the French Government protects the lives of its subjects, it is a little surprising that visitors are permitted to expose themselves by descending into the Catacombs merely to gratify their curiosity.

A CAUTION TO SMOKERS.—A writer in the *British Medical Review* says:

DR. DECAISNE, in the course of investigations on the influence of tobacco on circulation, has been struck with the large number of boys, aged from 9 to 15 years, who smoke; and has been led to inquire into the connection of this habit with the impairment of the general health. He has observed thirty-eight boys, aged from 9 to 15, who smoked more or less. Of these, distinct symptoms were present in twenty-seven. In twenty-two there were various disorders of the circulation—*bruit de souffle* in the neck, palpitation, disorders of digestion, slowness of intellect, and a more or less marked taste for strong drinks. In three the pulse was intermittent. In eight there was found on examination more or less marked diminution of the red corpuscles; in twelve there were rather frequent epistaxis; ten had disturbed sleep, and four had slight ulcerations of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which disappeared on ceasing from the use of tobacco for some days. In children who were very well nourished the disorder was, in general, less marked. As to the ages, eight of the boys were 9 to 12 years old; nineteen, from 12 to 15. The duration of the habit of smoking was—in eleven, from six months to a year; and in sixteen, more than two years. The ordinary treatment of anæmia in general produced no effect as long as the smoking was continued; but, when this was desisted from, health was soon perfectly restored, if there were no organic disease.

JAPANESE JUSTICE.—The London *Globe* says: There are some crimes for which, from their barbarity, death by hanging or decapitation appears a very inadequate punishment, and which meet but just retribution in the infliction of the Mosaic penalty of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." This primitive system of apportioning the punishment to the crime has now ceased to exist among ourselves, who, for the heinous offence of murder, have learnt to consider the bare forfeiture of life as the extreme penalty, but in many Eastern countries, where life is lightly esteemed, and to the people of which the future appears a blank, it forms a main principle in the criminal codes. A dreadful instance of its having been enforced reaches us from Osaka, in Japan. It seems that a laboring man living in the neighborhood of the town, having been early left a widower with two children, took unto himself a second wife. The marriage was an unhappy one. The woman proved faithless to her husband, and in order to conceal her intrigues, determined to rid herself of the children, aged respectively five and three. With this object she deliberately boiled them to death in one of the hot baths which are to be found in almost every house in Japan. Fortunately, her crime was discovered before the wretch had time to destroy the trace of her guilt, and flight alone saved her from receiving summary vengeance at the hands of her neighbors. But though she escaped the certain and instant death that would have awaited her, she was destined to meet with a more exceeding and bitter punishment. She was caught, tried, and sentenced to be gradually boiled alive in oil. The sentence, even in the cruel Eastern code, is an exceptional one, and let us hope that its infliction is a sign that such fiendish cruelty is also rare. A curious feature in the case is that, as a warning to others similarly situated, every step-mother in Osaka is ordered to contribute a certain quantity of oil to the contents of the fatal cauldron.

OUR CLUMSY WAY OF WRITING.—An ingenious observation was made a short time since to the effect that until the invention of railroads mankind had made no real advance in locomotion since the days of the Pharaohs. The same thing, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, may be said of the process of writing, which is carried on still in the same clumsy way that it was in the days of the scribe who heard all the words at the mouth of his master and "wrote them with ink in a book." Think seriously about it, and what can be more cumbrous or vexatious than our mode of writing? It involves the making of ink, the making of pens, the procuring of paper, and of blotting paper or pounce, the possession of a separate receptacle for the ink, the carrying of the pen over to dip it into the ink, the constant interruption of the flow of thought to replenish the flow of ink, the longer interruption at the end of each page to blot the writing or cover it with pounce. Then observe the varieties of torment that may be introduced into this already complex operation. The pen may be bad; the paper may be bad; the ink may be bad—bad in color, or too thin or too thick, or may (like copying ink) have a vile smell, or (like copying ink again) may remain sticky and smeary for hours after it is written with. Each of these possibilities creates some fresh nuisance for the writer, and interferes with his comfort, and therefore with the ease and effect of his composition. His pen leaves a pathway of blots on the table, between the inkpot and the paper, or has to be shaken out by his side after each dip to the disadvantage of the carpet. If not, the writing suffers. Every "i" is surmounted by a round pond, and the tails of all the "f"s, "g"s and other caudate letters, form little lakes of ink to be dissipated into broad lagoons on the pressure of the blotting-paper. Then think of hairs in your pen, of black smears up the side of your finger, of pens digging into the paper, or gliding innocuously over greasy spots. In a word, the pen and ink are thoroughly antiquated, and fit for a place in the Kensington Museum, near the antiquated Italian coaches. Who will rise up and give us a pencil which shall do all the good that the pen and ink do, with none of their drawbacks?

OHIO.

General Prosperity—Prices of Food and Coal—Manufacturing in Cincinnati—Progress of Cleveland.

THE BEECHES,
Thursday, Sept. 2, 1869.

After an absence of several weeks—nearly all the time on the Hudson—under the shadows of Fishkill Mountain, and in sight of that old Storm King, which seems one of the bulwarks of nature, I have returned to the shades of "The Beeches." Here they are, with their horizontal limbs stretched out, and loaded with nuts, which the pioneers called "mast." I confess I love these beeches; I love the gentle river which flows below them; I love the green fields and cornclad slopes, and white houses and winding roads, and little village which make up yonder landscape. What a contrast they make to the rugged forms of Beaver Hill and Crow Nest, and the Storm King! I know not which I like the best; the Highlands are sublime; these scenes are soft and gentle; and both are beautiful. In both I commune with nature. In both, I trust, I am grateful to that gracious God who has given us these rich gifts in His wise creation and His bountiful providence. In returning to Ohio, passing through a large part of the State, and visiting Cincinnati, I have had a good opportunity of knowing the condition of affairs; that, if there be not prosperity now, there never was any in the world. Health, crops, mining and manufactures are all in good condition in Ohio. You will hear men complain everywhere of "dull times." You hear it as much in New-York as anywhere else; but in Ohio men are almost ashamed now to talk about dullness. I met an old friend in Cincinnati who was much troubled in his mind. He said the country was in a "terrible condition." In what respect? I could get no reason, except that the Chinese were coming! I have several friends who have had their minds awfully torn up with the idea of negro suffrage; but here is one who is agitated with an entirely new theory. His idea is, that the whites of the South won't work, (which is tolerably near the truth,) and will get the Chinese; that the Chinese, being the most thrifty of the three races, the negro will perish, and the whites move off to other regions, and that the Chinese are coming into possession of the whole Southern country! What do you think of that, Master Brooke? I cannot now elaborate this theory, which is really very curious. I know one thing—that neither negroes nor Chinese are going to get Ohio, and that, at present, is all I am concerned in. I have full faith that God made of one blood all nations of the earth, and that He will settle these problems in His own way. If the political philosophers had more faith and less imagination, they would arrive at more certainty and more satisfaction. But, let us return to our mutton. Ohio, I said, is in a condition of great prosperity, both in agriculture and commerce. I will give you some facts: In the first place, all the small grain crops and grass are admitted to be almost beyond precedent in quantity and quality. The price of wheat in Cincinnati is (reducing it to the gold standard) below the price of any time in twenty years, and that, too, when people are talking about the burden of taxation and high prices. On the 31st day of August (the end of the commercial year in Cincinnati) the best wheat was 90 cents per bushel, in gold, which, compared with prices for the last ten years, is very low. Potatoes are 40 cents per bushel; rib roasts of beef 15 cents, and mutton 12 cents; coal (Ohio River delivered) is 14 cents per bushel, which is about $3 50 per ton. There is immense complaint in New-York over the enormous price of coal. Why don't you get Ohio coal, from Mahoning County, by way of the Erie Railroad, or the Central? You talk about taking off the duty on coal. It won't help you in the least. You can get Ohio coal as cheap as you can Nova Scotia, with the duty off. You are getting Ohio coal in Central New-York; why not in the city? The cause of the high price of coal in New-York is that the Democrats have the control in certain counties in Pennsylvania, and there disorganize labor, confound morals, and disturb order. You don't believe that? Just look at the facts and see. In the counties where the Republicans control matters, there is no disturbance, no difficulty. Such is the fact. The great counties of Alleghany, Dauphin and others, full of coal, and controlled by Republicans, have no strikes, and no troubles of any kind. Get your coal from Ohio, where law and order prevail, and you will soon use up the Pennsylvania Copperheads, with ASA PACKER at their head. But let us return to Ohio. The unlimited supply of coal, iron, and cheap food, with ready access to the Atlantic markets, makes Ohio at this time the best manufacturing ground in the United States. This fact was manifested in the Exhibition of Textile Fabrics, at Cincinnati; but the coming census will, I think, demonstrate that in a way to surprise people. I may be mistaken; but I venture the prediction, that Cincinnati and Cleveland will show a greater proportionate advance in manufacturing and mechanical industry than any cities of the United States. Perhaps the percentage of advance will be greater in Chicago, on account of buildings, &c., but of manufactures strictly it will not be. There are several important branches of manufactures in which Cincinnati will exceed New-York. The aggregate would equal that of New-York, if it were not for sugar-refining, building, ship-building, &c., in which, of course, Cincinnati cannot pretend to rival New-York. The advance of manufacturing in Cleveland will probably exceed, in proportion, that of any other place. The making of agricultural implements in Ohio is a very large business. This is carried on chiefly in Canton, Mansfield, Akron, Springfield and Dayton. But I need not enlarge on this topic, but refer to the general fact that agriculture, industry and commerce are all advancing in a steady and healthy ratio. When the aggregate business of the country is greater than ever before, and all branches of industry increasing, what do people mean by calling times "dull?" The only reason they have is the absence of speculation and excitement. And is that any loss? Is it any injury to the country to have commercial gambling confined to Wall-street? Read the commercial history of this country and you will find the quiet times were the times of greatest prosperity. If you want commercial excitements and novelty you will have with it speculation, bankruptcy and ruin to thousands of people.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Freedmen's Bureau—Letter from General Howard.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN
AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 6, 1869.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I thank you for your advice with regard to reduction of force in my Bureau. It is impossible to escape censure. The only way to do is to make up your mind conscientiously as to what is right, and then go on.

I have reduced my Adjutant's office to four clerks, hardly enough to make the proper copies of reports, the Quartermaster's to four, and will reduce further just as soon as the accounts will admit of it. My force for completing the bounty and claim work is reported too small every day by the officer having that division in charge. The educational division is as small as I possibly can make it while the division continues. My reduction of force to take effect on the last day of this month is as much as a conscientious public officer can make it. I do hope my enemies will allow the poor laborers to have their pittance, and not force me, by false impressions studiously circulated and operating upon public opinion, to cut them off.

I am willing to be held strictly responsible to the Administration, to Congress and to my God for the money I have expended in the furtherance of the great interests committed to me. If I do not suit, why, other officers can easily be found. But remember, my friend, that people must circulate scandal.

Very truly yours, O. O. HOWARD,
Brevet Major-General and Commissioner.

ST. CATHARINES' SPRINGS.

How to Reach Them—The Welland Canal—The St. Catherines'—The Town—Analysis of the Spring.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W.,
Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1869.

This finely-situated place of Summer resort, although well-known and frequented by those in search of pleasure or health from the West and South, has not, as yet, received the attention it deserves from the metropolitan resident. One of the advantages of St. Catharines is the facility with which it is reached from all parts of the country. It lies directly on the line of the Great Western Railway, which runs from Suspension Bridge to Detroit, and is the main Western connection of the New-York Central. Leaving New-York at 6:30 P. M., either by the Hudson River or the Erie Railroad, you reach St. Catharines at 5 o'clock the following evening. It is distant eleven miles from the Falls, twelve miles from the old town of Niagara and Queenstown Heights, and about the same distance from the battle-fields of the war of 1812.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

The great Welland Canal, connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario, flows just beneath the windows of the hotel. Through this canal the trade of Canada with the West is carried on; and sea-going vessels from Chicago and other lake ports, pass through it on their way to the ocean. And this trade is not merely possible; it is actual, so that from a merely utilitarian point of view the Welland Canal is an object of interest to the economist and the statistician. Watering-place people, however, care but little for political economy and statistics, at least while in pursuit of recreation or health. Nevertheless, æsthetically considered, the work is a great addition to the attractions of this place.

THE HOTEL.

The Stevenson House has been recently taken, and is now kept by Mr. BEVERLY TUCKER, an old Virginian, who, during the late "unpleasantness," was a "rebel," but remembering the past now adopts as his motto, "Let us have peace," and illustrates it by bringing together, in social harmony, people from New-Orleans and Chicago, from Virginia, Ohio and New-York, who seem to forget their political differences and take to each other as naturally as if, five years ago, they had not been engaged in deadly warfare. Some idea of the size of the hotel may be formed from the fact that the gallery which surrounds it, and which constitutes a charming promenade, is an eighth of a mile long. The building is owned by Mr. WM. PEARCE HOWLAND, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, and one of its most enterprising citizens. This gentleman is a native of Kinderhook, N. Y., but came to Canada when a boy; and is now the representative of the Queen's Government in the Province. Mr. HOWLAND has agreed to make several additions to the establishment for the next season, among them to introduce the Russian and Turkish baths.

ST. CATHARINES.

The town of St. Catharines is a place of some importance. It has 11,000 inhabitants, and many fine stores, at which goods can be bought from thirty to fifty per cent. cheaper than in the United States. There are also good schools, and churches of all denominations. The currency of the Province is gold and silver—principally silver—but greenbacks circulate freely at the New-York quotations. A remarkable fact is that the paper currency of the Province is at a premium of three and a half to four per cent. over silver.

THE SPRING.

The following is an analysis of the Stevenson House Spring, made by Professor CROFT, of Toronto, and Dr. MACK, of Toronto. The analysis is made upon the basis of one pint of water:

Sulphate of lime	2.1923
Chloride of calcium	14.8544
Chloride of magnesium	3.3977
Iodide of magnesium	0.0042
Bromide of magnesium	62
Chloride of potassium	0.3555
Chloride of sodium	29.8034
Chloride of ammonium } Silicic acid }	78
	50.6215

VIATOR.

THE ADIRONDACKS.

Schroon Lake—Origin of the Name—Tanneries—The Bark Supply—Fears of Exhaustion—Panther Mountain—Natural Bridge—Paradox Lake—Other Points of Interest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POTTERSVILLE, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 4, 1869.

The way of reaching this beautiful sheet of water, which may in truth be called the twin sister of Lake George, is by following the Hudson from Luzerne to Schroon River, or by stage from Caldwell over a fine plank road through Warrensburg and Chester to this place. The little hamlet, where I am now stopping, is situated on the margin of a rapid mountain stream, some eighty rods from the bank of the lake. From a hill near the village hotel the view is particularly fine, and nothing, unless it be the scenery around Lakes George and Saratoga, can surpass it. It possesses more of the loveliness and less of the grand than Lake George, and the beholder is lost rather in admiration than in astonishment. At a distance of half a mile from this point the lake takes a turn southwesterly, and is merged in Schroon River, through which it empties itself into the Hudson at Warrensburg.

PANTHER MOUNTAIN.

This mountain, which looms up grimly on the further shore of the lake, received its name several years since from the circumstance of a large panther having been there tracked to its den, and shot by a hunter, who, after killing the animal, returned in triumph to the village.

ORIGIN OF THE LAKE'S NAME.

Various explanations have been given of the origin of the name of Schroon, many supposing it to be Dutch, and others an Indian name. GORDON, in his *Gazetteer*, thinks it to be a corruption of the Indian word Ska-ne-tagh-ua, signifying "largest lake." His authority is not given. Another gazetteer (FRENCH'S) adds to the foregoing hypothesis the statement that "some say Schroon is derived from an Adirondack word, signifying a child, or 'daughter of the mountain.'" I have also seen it stated that "Old Sabele," an aged Indian hunter in this northern wilderness, when he was alive, called the lake in his own tongue "Sknoo-na-pus." This, however, seems to be inherently incorrect; for aside from the fact that the statement itself rests on mere tradition, the inflection and orthography of the word is scarcely either Algonquin or Iroquois.

The explanation given by Judge HAY, of Saratoga Springs, is more likely to be correct. It appears, by some recent antiquarian investigations made by him, that in 1655 a party of French officers, on a hunting expedition from Crown Point, discovered this beautiful sheet of water and named it Lake Scharon, in honor of Mme. SCHARON, (afterward MAINTENON,) then the reigning belle of the French capital. Afterward the name became corrupted into Schroon. This fact, moreover, receives additional corroboration by a reference to the Doc. His. of New-York, vol. I., in which may be found a copy of a chorographic map of the Province of New-York, drawn by CLAUDE JOSEPH SOUTHIER, and published by order of Governor TRYON, in London, Jan. 1, 1779, in which the orthography of the lake's name is "Scaron."

TANNERIES.

The life of the village of Pottersville—which contains about fifty houses and two churches—is kept up by a large tannery. Indeed, the whole of this section of country for many miles is filled with these manufactories, which are removed further and further into the wilderness as the supply of tan bark is used up.

Fort Edward and Conklinsville, on the Sacandaga, were not long since the extreme northern limits for these tanneries, but now they have penetrated into the very heart of the Adirondacks. The owners of the one at this place are already contemplating its removal still further into the woods, having exhausted all the bark in its immediate and remote vicinity. This may at first appear strange, but throughout most of the northern woods, with its immense forests of pine, you scarcely find a hemlock that has not been stripped of its bark. The day is accordingly not far distant when the question, what shall be done now that the bark is entirely used up? must be looked squarely in the face. When this time comes, unless some new chemical agent, equally cheap and accessible, is discovered, which will take the place of the hemlock bark, the consequences to the consumer will be most serious.

WILDNESS OF THE COUNTRY.

Although this section of our State is so wild, yet it has been settled upward of eighty years, and there is still an occasional octogenarian to be found who will entertain one by the hour with stories of personal adventure and hair-breadth escapes. There is, however, no need of ransacking the records of the past for convincing proof of the wildness of this portion of the country, for no longer ago than last Spring, bears and wolves boldly penetrated from the region of the St. Lawrence into a neighboring township, and in one instance particularly, a single wolf killed five sheep in a farmer's yard in broad daylight. Three bears and two wolves were also caught in a trap a year since, within five rods of the Baptist meeting-house, in the village of Minerva, a small hamlet five miles from here, on the road to the Adirondack.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

But notwithstanding the wildness of the country, the facility with which this place can be reached from New-York and other cities makes it a desirable Summer resort. Pottersville, for example, only five hours from Glen's Falls, may be made a centre from which excursions can be taken to Long and the Chain Lakes, Mounts Marcy and McIntyre, and the Adirondack Iron Works.

NATURAL BRIDGE.

Two miles northwest of Pottersville the stream, on the margin of which the village is situated, enters a passage in two branches under a natural arch thirty feet high by eighty broad, and emerges in a single stream from under a precipice fifty-four feet high 247 feet from its entrance, forming a most beautiful and curious arch in the rock overhung with stalactites as white as snow. But the fury of the water, the roughness of the bottom, and the terrific noise within have hitherto prevented any person from passing through the chasm. This bridge for grandeur cannot, of course, be compared with its celebrated namesake in the Shenandoah Valley; it fully equals it in natural and picturesque beauty.

PARADOX LAKE.

This lake, situated at the foot of Mount Pharaoh, derives its name not inappropriately from the circumstance that its surface is so near the level of the inlet to Schroon Lake, which forms its outlet, that in seasons of flood the water flows into instead of out of it. Hence, during one portion of the year, the waters of the lake empty into Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence, and at another into Schroon Lake and the Hudson River.

FIRES IN THE WOODS.

Last Summer this village was in imminent danger of being destroyed by a fire which was raging in the woods, and as the wind at the time was blowing in the direction of the town, it was feared its destruction would follow. The wind, however, fortunately changed, and the danger was thus averted. The sight of the burning forest was grand in the extreme, and will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

WM. L. S.

VOICES OF THE PEOPLE.

Effect of California Wine-Drinking—A Misstatement Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From the telegraphic California reports of this morning, (Sept. 6,) in your paper, I fear I have been somewhat misrepresented in regard to my remarks at the Chicago Convention. I did *not* say that seven-eighths of the adult population died from drunkenness. I *did* say that California is in all respects naturally the Paradise of the earth, in salubrity unequaled by any land that I ever visited, and that were it not for the use of intoxicating wines and liquors the doctors there would not make a living, for full seven-tenths of the disease in the adult male population, as far as I could learn, had its origin in the use of wines and liquors, and the deaths by apoplexy, paralysis and nervous diseases proved it. I have borne too much misrepresentation myself to wish to misrepresent facts or injure others. I feel that the evils of intemperance are sufficiently wide-spread to enlist every sympathy of good, true hearts without overstating them. As for California, I proudly stated in that Convention that the temperance cause was alive and progressive there, and she was preparing to show a proud record in the temperance warfare upon which the new party was entering. Permit me, personally, through your paper, to thank those papers in this City and elsewhere, which corrected the false statement made some time since by some underhanded enemy, that I had broken my temperance obligations, and to say to those who did not publish the public denial made by myself and the California papers generally, that I can outlive injustice and wrong without resorting to the fool's comforter, strong drink. I am and ever will be firm in the right cause, which I believe to be that of temperance and patriotism. Respectfully,

"Ned Buntline,"
E. Z. C. JUDSON.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 6, 1869.

The Coal-Mine Disaster at Avondale—Protection from the Coal Damp.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the whole community is shocked and horrified at this and such like terrible catastrophes, is it not high time that our scientific men had contrived some method of preventing, or at least rescuing the victims of such disasters? I would make one suggestion, derived from the simple fact that human life can no more be sustained in the coal damp of mines than it can under water. But science has contrived its apparatus whereby the diver can work under water for a considerable time by being supplied with atmospheric air, and why cannot something similar be supplied to the diver in the gas of coal mines? Could there not also be provided in every mine a reservoir of pure air that the miners could resort to in case of accident, until relief could be afforded them from above?

The mining State of Pennsylvania could well afford to offer a large prize for such inventions.

Your obedient servant, J. WOOD.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1869.

The Misuse of Words—Expose for Exposure.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please caution your brethren against the use of the word *expose*. *Expose* is not English. *Expose* is not French. *Expose* does not belong to any of the Indo-European languages.

When you say *expose* you mean *exposure*. Please, then, say exposure.

There is a French word *exposé*, but it means *exhibit* or *statement*. *Exposer* is to exhibit. *Exposition* is exhibition.

French *exposé* and English exposure are entirely different things. Please publish this for the benefit of the country papers, as well as those of the City.

Why don't they write in their vernacular and leave alone languages they don't understand. Why, for instance, do they say *non pariel*? C

BROOKLYN, E. D., Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1869.

Kerosene Oil Again—A Dangerous Practice.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the many dangers arising from kerosene oil there is one that has not yet been adverted to. It consists in a common practice of railroad companies of allowing trains of oil in tanks to stand upon their tracks, in immediate proximity to passing or stationary passenger trains. These cars and the tanks they carry are always reeking with crude petroleum. In hot weather the vaporization is very active. Often the tanks are empty, when the risk is probably even greater. As it has been found that simple collisions have caused explosions of these tanks, it would seem that a chance spark would be still more dangerous. This spectacle may often be seen within the City limits, and invites the attention of the Board of Health and the Fire Commissioners.

General Dodge in Congress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a paragraph in the TIMES of this morning it is stated that Major-General G. M. DODGE, of Iowa, whose name has been mentioned for Secretary of War, has been eight years in Congress and Chairman of the Military Committee of the body. This is a misapprehension. General DODGE has been in Congress but one term, and though a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, was not its Chairman. W.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1869.

How to Secure a Good City Government.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day is an article headed "New-York and its Needs—Wharves, Streets, Markets, &c.," and advocating that all good citizens should aid. There is one simple method of doing all you wish. It is this: Let the millionaires of the City—A. T. STEWART, WM. B. ASTOR, &c.—call a meeting of the wealthiest and best citizens, and offer themselves in every ward as candidates for minor offices, Aldermen, Councilmen, &c. Their names as honest gentlemen will bring all good men on their side, and after once the people see the benefit of their management for one year, no low class of men will ever again rule New-York City.

Respectfully, A CITIZEN.

GREAT EXPRESS ROBBERY.

A Trusted Agent Absconds with Over $14,000—A Cool Note from the Embezzler.

From the Brownville (Neb.) Democrat, Sept. 4.

On Saturday morning last our community was thrown into a state of excitement by the report that J. K. BEAR, Agent of the United States Express Company, had not been seen since 7 o'clock the previous evening. He had left the office at the hour mentioned, and in reply to a question from his wife, said he was "just going down street; would be back after awhile." As the morning grew later and no trace of the missing man, excitement became intense, and a search was about to be organized when a letter was taken from the Post Office addressed to his wife. It was intended for the publishers of the *Democrat*, but was addressed to his wife by mistake, as a letter intended for her was subsequently received by them. The note to us explained the whole mystery, and we give it in full:

BROWNVILLE, Aug. 27, 1869.

Holladay & Calhoun, Publishers Democrat:

I suppose before you read this you will have heard the rumor that I have absconded with a large amount of money, which you can believe is true, and no mistake. The amount is about $12,000. Suppose you will get a job of printing circulars giving full description of me, when the Superintendent, Mr. QUICK, comes down. You can show him this, and I recommend you to get up as good a poster or handbill as he will need to distribute over the country. Wonder how much reward they will offer for my arrest? Expect it will be pretty large, though. There is one thing, however, you can give me credit for, and that is this—I don't leave Brownville owing different parties any money—not even the printer—as I have paid every person that I owed a cent justly. Well, I expect when you hear from me next it will be to the effect that I am in the hands of an officer, as I know there are ninety-nine chances that I will be caught to one that I will escape; but I prefer to take that one chance for $12,000. There is only one thing that I feel sorry for, and that is my wife; but I do not think she will trouble herself much about me, (at least I would advise her not to.) Won't this make a splendid local for you?

J. K. BEAR.

It seems that on the previous day he had paid all of his debts—except one or two which were doubtless forgotten. He purchased a supply of such provisions as a man would take on a trip to the West; bought a water-proof coat; had an air-tight box made, apparently for holding the money he carried away. The worst feature of the affair is that he left a wife and little daughter in a penniless condition. He had occasionally jested with his wife, stating that he intended to run away and leave her. In the letter received by her there was no direct allusion to the cause of his flight, further than to state that she would "learn from a note to the *Democrat* what was the cause of his absence."

Captain JOHN L. CARSON had placed in the office, two days before, to be sent to Omaha, $8,500 in currency, and the day before about $2,500 in coupons, which furnished the opportunity to make a big haul, as it was seldom that so much money passed through his hands. An inspection of the books and papers of the office show that the amount stolen will exceed $14,000. No pursuit was made until the following day about noon, giving him thirty-six hours' start. Superintendent QUICK, who was at Oregon, Mo., was telegraphed for and arrived here Sunday morning, and took measures to arrest his flight. A number of parties started in pursuit, and thousands of circulars were printed and distributed, offering a large reward, and giving a description of his person.

Little seems to be known of Mr. BEAR's life previous to his coming to this city. He lived a short time at White Cloud, Kansas, immediately before coming to Brownville. He was born near Greensburg, Penn., of German parentage. His mother now lives in Perrysburg, Wood County, Ohio, and he has a brother in Iowa. It is said that JAKE ran away from home when quite a boy, and went to Texas, where he remained up to the breaking out of the war, when he entered the Confederate service. Becoming tired of this, he deserted and came into the Union lines at Fort Smith, Ark., where he went into the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, with whom he has been working ever since. None of this is positively known to be true. His wife, to whom he was married here about three years ago, knows nothing of his life before their marriage. He never talked much at any time, and not at all of himself, and what we have gathered has been from floating rumor. He was a cool, silent, reserved man, and will, in case of attempted capture, no doubt fight desperately.

It is singular now, to look back at it, how completely he enjoyed the perfect trust and esteem of the community, and yet how little they knew of him. In business he was always obliging and prompt, and was never detected in either irregularity or neglect. Mr. QUICK spoke of his having been always accurate and on time with his returns, and stated that a man had never been so highly recommended to the Company as had BEAR. At the time of writing, some of the parties in pursuit have returned, but no trace of the robber has been found.

An Incident at the Catskills.

Harper's Weekly tells the following story of one of whom all our readers have heard, some perhaps, to their sorrow:

"A friend who visited the Catskill Mountains a few weeks ago related to us the following characteristic incident, which came under his personal observation: While the stage-coach was slowly wending its way up toward the Mountain House, one of the inside passengers—a young man whose general appearance indicated that he should have known the usages of good society—lighted a cigar and began to smoke. 'You are not going to smoke here, with ladies inside?' demanded a gentleman. 'Well, yes,' responded the youth, languidly, 'I generally smoke whenever I get a chance;' and he continued puffing. Presently the gentleman who had spoken called for the driver to stop. 'Now, young man,' said he, 'I'll give you just one minute to get out!' The youthful smoker looked his opponent in the eye, saw he had found his match, and silently got out and climbed to an outside seat. Next morning the gentleman met the young man on the piazza of the hotel, and, after pleasantly saluting him, remarked, 'I see from the book that you are from Philadelphia.' 'Yes, Sir,' responded the youth, evidently desirous the interview of the previous evening should not be recalled. 'And do you expect to go through New-York on your way back?' 'Yes, Sir,' again was the reply. 'Well, young man,' continued the gentleman, 'from what I have seen of you I think you will get into trouble in New-York, and you may like to call upon me, so I will give you my card;' whereupon he handed him a bit of pasteboard, on which was the name of JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Board of Police!"

A Singular Instance of Monomania.

The Bay City (Mich.) *Journal* gives the following: "For a long time past a son of Mr. ELLIS, at Bridgeport Centre, Saginaw County, has talked very strangely in regard to his mother, who died about ten years ago, asserting that she was buried alive. About two weeks since he stole out of the house, about 12 o'clock at night, proceeded to the cemetery, and, working until 5 o'clock in the morning, succeeded in removing the earth and opening the coffin. As soon as it was ascertained what he had done, the father of the lad, accompanied by some friends, including the lady who assisted in enshrouding the mother after death, went to the cemetery and opened the coffin. The corpse was found with no sign of decay, although having a dark appearance; neither was any odor perceptible. The shroud, and even the rosette which the lady put on her bosom about ten years ago, were found in a perfect condition. A few days after the occurrence, the father of the lad wanted him to visit some friends, thinking it might relieve his mind of the phantasm. The boy persistently refused to go, as he said his mother was warm when he opened the coffin, and, on a certain day named by him, she would arise from the dead. In all other things the boy is perfectly sane."

STORM AT THE SOUTH.

Its Effects in New-Orleans and on the Lake Shore.

Damage to Railroads, Trees and Buildings—Effects upon the Crops.

From the New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin, Sept. 7.

The protracted heat we have had, month after month, which was slightly abated by rains in the early part of last week, has at last culminated in a grand equinoctial storm of wind and rain.

The rain commenced falling about midnight on Saturday night, and by daylight streets were flooded and a furious gale, the opening norther of the season, was sweeping over the city, uprooting trees, wrenching off branches from those too firmly fixed to be uprooted, prostrating fences, rattling down loose slates from roofs and loose bricks from chimney tops and swinging signs, on rusty hinges, which groaned ominous warnings to those who had to appear on the desolate and deluged streets at that early hour.

Up to about noon a drenching rain was coming down, and the wind, steady from the north, at times came in blasts, having little less force than a veritable hurricane. From noon out, the rain falling continuously, with only a few slight intermissions, the wind kept shifting from point to point, until it settled into a southerly gale, and about 8 o'clock at night both wind and rain had ceased.

EFFECTS IN THE CITY.

It is surprising that such a gale should have passed over with so little damage to property, and, so far as we have been able to learn, without any injury to persons. In the city and suburbs the damage is almost exclusively confined to the loss of trees and fences here and there, and a chimney or sign blown down occasionally. The brick wall of a house on Delord-street, in the rear of the Novelty Iron Works, which was burned some time ago, fell on the roof of a dwelling next door and somewhat damaged the building. No one was injured. The bank of the Old Canal (Carondelet) caved at the intersections of Dorgenois and Claiborne streets, and those immediate neighborhoods were flooded for a time. The water in the Marigny Canal too, went over the banks and for a short time submerged the vicinity. There was an overflow also from the Orleans Canal.

SCENE AT THE LAKE.

The storm seems to have expended its fury in this vicinity on the lake shore, where the open expanse of water gave the winds an unobstructed course. At Milneburg, the damage suffered by the Pontchartrain Railroad Company is estimated at $30,000 or $40,000, at least. The breakwater was swept away, the heavy planking on the wharf between the shore and the bath-houses was floated off, and the shrubbery and trees on the grounds attached to the Washington Hotel were torn and wrenched, and the place covered with the *débris* driven in from the lake. The bath-houses were also wrecked. A similar scene was presented along the beach from Milneburg to the terminus of the former railroad from Carrollton to the lake. All the little tenements occupied by fishermen and other persons of their class were demolished.

The people at the new canal and above it, sought refuge in Major HOYT's hotel, where there was a devastation also of horticultural and arboreous ornaments. Several of the lake trading vessels, such as charcoal, sand and wood carriers, were driven ashore, but from what we have learned, most, if not all of them, will be extricated. Among the craft utterly lost is the yacht *Elephant*, which has often taken a prominent part in the races of the Crescent Yacht Club. Her hull was stove by a log.

The overflow of the canals going to the lake, the waters therefrom running over the rear of the city, were increased by breakages in the draining canals to such an extent that the back part of the First and Second Districts was submerged as far as Claiborne-street in the First District and to a diagonal line from Claiborne to Broad-street in the Second District.

The worst breach was a crevasse at the tail race of the Orleans draining canal, which breach was of a width of from eighty to one hundred feet, and through it the accumulated waters from the lake were at one time rushing at the rate of eight miles an hour. Mr. D'HEMECOURT, Acting City Surveyor, promptly addressed himself to the stoppage of this opening, and at last accounts had it under control.

It would be tedious to enumerate the many sources from which the city was exposed to a flood, unsurpassed in the history of New-Orleans, from lake water—a flood which it would have inevitably suffered had the storm continued twelve hours longer. It is an evidence against the whole system of drainage, proving not only its inefficiency, but also the littleness of conception in those who originated it, that when the inundation from the lake rose to a certain height, the drainage engines became powerless, for as fast as they threw water out, it returned to them. One engine—that in London-avenue—became powerless, even if circumstances had been favorable for its operation, by the bursting of its mud drum.

EFFECT UPON THE CROPS.

To Mr. BARTIN, purser of the steamship *Mexico*, which arrived last evening, we are indebted for some interesting information regarding the effects of the storm upon the crops on the river below the city. The rice crop, which had been cut in part, and was shocked on the field, and the remainder of the crop standing, has been greatly damaged by back water from Lake Borgne, overflowing the plantation. It was feared that the violent wind would have prostrated the sugar-cane and ruined the crop, but Mr. BARTIN gives the gratifying assurance that the cane is all erect and promises a good yield.

AT GRAND ISLE.

Grand Isle, with its ocean surroundings, got all the tempest could give. Mr. TITUS, agent of the hotel there, gives a vivid description of his observations. The wind had been blowing from the east three days before the great storm came, which was on Saturday night. The waters of the Gulf, meantime, accumulating, a terrific gale commenced that night. The sea rose fast on Sunday morning. The wind shifted to the northeast, and from 10 o'clock until noon, blew directly from northwest. The water was then two feet high about the hotel, and a catastrophe, terrible as that of Last Island, seemed imminent. But about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the storm abated, the waters began to fall, and by night the island was again dry. Neither the hotel nor any of the cottages attached to it were injured. The disappearance of a few bridges, the leveling of fences, and the washing away of the Margot and Willoz Wharves, sum up the losses.

There were some forty-five boarders in the hotel, about half ladies, and Mr. TITUS speaks of all as behaving with remarkable self-possession and coolness in hours of the greatest peril. And in this connection Mr. TITUS asks us to say that the guests desire to express their thanks to Mr. MARGOT, the proprietor of the hotel, and his attendants, for their untiring exertions during the storm to secure the safety and comfort of all in the house. In the height of the tempest a heroic act was performed by a Malay named HILARIO. He had a friend, sick and helpless, in the boat-shed, and learning the situation of his friend, he plunged into the surging waters, swam to the boat-house and brought him safe to the land.

THE STORM AT THE EAST.

Further Accounts of its Extent and Ravages—The Damage in Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Our Eastern exchanges bring additional details of the great damage done by the destructive storm on Wednesday evening. Its effects were severely felt all along the Atlantic coast, from Bath, Me., to Stonington and New-London, Conn. In all the towns around Boston, and throughout Norfolk, Bristol, Plymouth and Eastern Essex Counties, in Massachusetts, the gale wrought most disastrous effects. In New-Bedford harbor the school-ship *Massachusetts* dragged her anchors and was driven high and dry on the beach at Fish Island. Her crew were saved with great difficulty. Other vessels were driven ashore, but no serious wrecks nor any loss of life occurred. The tall steeple of the Fairhaven Congregational Church, which has long been a landmark to mariners, was blown down early in the gale, and among the other churches whose spires were demolished or seriously injured are the First Congregational, Porter and Catholic churches, at North Bridgewater, the Baptist, at South Abingdon, Rev. Dr. STORRS', at Braintree, the Unitarian, at Central Hill, Somerville, Episcopal, at Somerville, and the Bowdoin-street Episcopal, at Dorchester. The only fatal accident reported occurred at Marblehead, where FRANK BARRETT, of Nashua, N. H., was killed by a falling house. On Nantucket beach the gale was terrible. The Goodwill Fire Company, of Trenton, N. J., who were taking an excursion down the harbor, were on the boat during the beginning of the storm, but escaped serious injury. At Hull every boat in the harbor was driven ashore or sunk, the windows of the Mansion House were blown in and all the outbuildings were unroofed. In Hingham the streets were blocked with fallen trees, barns and chimneys blown down. The Agricultural Hall in Marshfield was leveled. In Abington three church steeples fell and a large nail and tack factory in South Abington was unroofed. The damage to the fruit is beyond estimate. In many gardens fruit trees a foot through are torn up by the roots. In others the branches are broken off so that the trees are ruined, for years at least.

MAINE.

In Portland, Me., the spire of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, which was dedicated on that day, was blown down. The spire was a little over 230 feet high, and broke off short at the top of the brick tower, a distance of 125 feet above the pavement. The core of the spire was made of four sticks of hard pine, 16x16 inches, and this was surrounded by the heavy frame of the exterior, fastened, bolted and tied in the best manner. They were all broken short off, leaving a few splintered stumps visible above the brickwork. The tower was but little injured, and the main building suffered no damage. At the grounds of the New-England Fair, in the same city, the disaster and confusion were terrible. Every tent, excepting one small one, was blown down, and all the sheds which covered the working oxen were leveled and the cattle turned loose. All the sheds containing the breeding mares and a few stallions, were blown into the street, and the horses ran away affrighted, but were finally recovered. The wind paid no respect to persons. Eating booths, side-show shelters, officers' quarters, the big tent which covered the agricultural implements—in fact every structure of a frail and temporary nature mingled in the general chaos. Men were taken off their feet by the tornado and blown away some distance. Even heavy articles of wood machinery were scattered about the grounds in most admirable disorder. About a third of the track fence was prostrated. The total loss and damage must be at least $10,000.

There was a great destruction of valuable property in Bath, Me., particularly among the vessels in port. The damage is estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000. The Freewill Baptist Church there was ruined. The ship *Rochester*, owned in the city, was undergoing repairs, and breaking from her moorings drifted up the river four miles and went ashore. It is feared she has bilged. The *Lucy H. Gibson*, of Baltimore, ran into the new ship *General Chamberlain*, owned by J. P. MORSE, and the two then ran into the steamer *Eastern City*. The three then separated, and the *Eastern City* then ran into the brig *Crocus*, of Gardiner, inflicting upon her damage to the amount of $2,000.

The steamer had her bulwarks and rudder damaged. Loss $1,500. The *General Chamberlain* ran into the schooner *Comet*, owned by parties in Bath, and made her a total wreck. Loss, $1,500. Her Captain, ALVIN OLIVER, of Arrowsic, was drowned by falling overboard. The *General Chamberlain* was finally secured, as also was the *Lucy H. Gibson*, both vessels receiving but little damage. Other damage was done to shipping in Bath and vicinity.

The Portland *Argus* gives the following particulars of the loss of the schooner *Helen Eliza*, derived from Mr. CHARLES JORDAN, the sole survivor of the wreck:

"The schooner *Helen Eliza*, of Gloucester, Mass., a fishing vessel, sailed from Rockport, Mass., on the 7th inst., on a mackereling cruise off shore. On Tuesday she was about thirty-five to forty miles southeast of Cape Elizabeth, when, on account of thick weather, about 10 A. M., she set sail to run in; made Ram Island about 7:30 P. M. Took in all sail and let go both anchors; rode in the gale until both anchors parted. The jib blew entirely clear of the vessel; close reefed foresail, hoisted what we could of mainsail. Got glimpse of Portland Light just before anchors parted; ran some twenty minutes trying to hang off shore to get an offing. Found it impossible, and undertook to run for Portland Light; found ourselves too far to eastward to reach the light; struck twice and slid along until the bow struck the main ledge on the southeasterly side of Peak's Island. The bow was stove in by the concussion, and it is supposed that several of the crew were killed or disabled by the crushing timbers. CHAS. JORDAN, seaman, the only one who escaped, sprang from the hold as the vessel struck and was carried off with the deck of the vessel by the next sea: caught a barrel and floated ashore with the returning wave and seized hold of a rock; held on till the wave receded and then escaped up the bank. He heard the cries of the men and saw two of them floating in the water among the *débris*, but none were saved. One body has already come ashore. The names of those lost were: Edward Millett, Captain, about 28 years of age, of Rockport, Mass., who leaves a wife and two children; Emerson Colby, who leaves a wife and several children; George Woods, who leaves a wife; David Harris, leaves a wife; Albert Tarr, unmarried; Charles Clark, unmarried; Beniah Lurvey and three boys, whose names were James Bray, Joel Fairbanks and George Clark—all of the above were of Rockport, Mass.; Frederick Harris, of Gloucester, who leaves a wife. Thus there were eleven persons in all lost by this truly sad disaster. Mr. JORDAN, who escaped, received severe bruises. The vessel was almost literally ground to powder upon the rocks.

NEWPORT.

Of the effects of the gale at Newport, R. I., we have received the following account from a gentleman of the city who was there at the time:

"The storm of Wednesday has been unrivaled at Newport since the famous September gale of 1815. All parts of the island suffered severely. Fences and chimneys were torn down, cornfields laid waste and buildings blown over. Among other injuries the belfry of the Unitarian Church, which was built in 1735, was destroyed. The steeple of Emmanuel Church, which had lately been repaired and put in order at great expense, fell upon the roof, breaking in one end and greatly damaging the building. The school-house was demolished. The rector estimates that not less than $5,000 will be required to repair the injury. This is a free Church, which before the loss was struggling hard for existence. A house in Bridge-street and several buildings near the Long Wharf were overthrown. A barn full of hay was blown down and other buildings were greatly damaged. Portions of the railing of the Ocean House piazza were carried away; the house shook, the doors were closed, and persons were compelled to enter through the window. Four men were unable to shut the southern door; a fifth was called, and while the door was thus held the carpenter fastened it securely. Carriages were overturned, and in one instance a buggy was blown across a fence, while the horse, being left in the road, was so much injured that it became necessary to kill him. At the beach the wind made it impossible for men to walk upright. They crawled on their hands and knees. One hundred and thirty-three bathing houses were entirely destroyed, leaving only eleven for further use. A small building was turned upside down with furniture and people inside. The latter were got out by means of a ladder. A portion of the depot was blown down. A chimney on the Bronson House, on Castle-street, fell through the roof of the house, killing a servant almost instantly. Other people were severely, and in some cases it is feared fatally injured in various parts of the town. The yacht *Azale* ran into a boat-house, tearing down the end of it. The yacht was considerably damaged. No losses will be felt more severely than those suffered by the fishermen. Nearly all lost their boats, many of which are so broken that the fragments cannot be identified. In all parts of the city trees were completely ruined, the largest and finest being the first victims. Many of the streets were rendered almost impassable by reason of the prostrate trunks. Newport was literally shut out from the world. No boats came or left, the telegraph wires were all down, the railroads were torn up, and all men in the city were compelled, willingly or unwillingly, to remain.

THE STORM IN NEW-YORK.

Heavy Rains in the Western and Southern Portions of the State—Damage to Railroads and Canals.

From the Rochester Democrat, Sept. 10.

Rochester has not experienced in several years, according to many old citizens, so continuous and prolonged a rain-storm as it is now enjoying. It commenced at an early hour Tuesday morning, and has continued with but slight intermissions up to the present writing. The storm, as well as can be ascertained, extends over the southern and western sections of the State, and the result of it has been the flooding of all the small streams in these districts, and the consequent overflowing of the rivers to which such streams are tributary.

Yesterday the first reports came to hand that the water was rising up the Genesee Valley, and threatened damage to property. We learned from persons who came from Avon and Mount Morris last evening, that the river had increased its height near Rush about five feet from 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which was at the rate of one foot per hour. The stream was not, however, at full banks at that point or at Avon. Further south the water is higher as a matter of course, but we were unable to get any information corroborating the statement made in the *Union* of yesterday that the water rose twenty-five feet between Genesee and Mount Morris during Wednesday night.

The resident canal engineer, J. NELSON TUBBS, received dispatches yesterday and last evening to the effect that two breaks had occurred in the Genesee Valley Canal. The north abutment of Cold Creek Aqueduct at Fillmore had given way and also half of its trunk. The other break was at the Canadea Aqueduct, and about the same amount of bank is gone out as in the break of last Winter. The abutment has settled one foot and the first pier about three feet. It will take two or three weeks to make repairs.

Another danger is imminent at the Oil Creek reservoir, which feeds the Genesee Valley Canal at Cuba. The discharge culvert has been out of repair for some time, and the canal authorities have been striving to reconstruct it or make another outlet. Yesterday the report came that the wall had fallen in as well as the culvert, and it was expected that the reservoir would give way at any moment. When it is known that this reservoir covers 600 acres of land and is fifty feet deep, one may readily believe that a break in it, letting out this vast body of water on the lands adjacent and on the village of Cuba, would be nothing less than a dreadful calamity. The reservoir holds in its deepest place sixty feet of water. The engineers lowered it nine feet to make repairs, but the recent rains have increased the volume of water, and yards of solid masonry have been swept at a time through the discharge culvert by the force of the stream. State Engineer RICHMOND started yesterday for this locality to look after the breaks caused by the freshet.

The breaks in the Genesee Valley canal this season have seriously impeded navigation, and many boats laden with lumber are now awaiting a chance to get through.

In the western part of the State the heavy rains have operated disastrously. The railroad track between Batavia and Attica is submerged, and trains on that portion of the road were all withdrawn yesterday. Passengers were compelled early in the day to take the Erie Railway at Alexander.

The Tonawanda creek is flooded to full banks, and a vast number of logs have been swept over the dam. Canal navigation from Buffalo is suspended, as no boat could be locked through at Lockport. The guard lock west of that city cannot be opened, fearing that the water would sweep everything away. Danger is apprehended to the canal west of Lockport.

The accounts from up the valley last night were not unfavorable. The storm was moderating, but the water continued to rise.

The storm at the hour of writing (midnight) has abated but a trifle. The river is rising gradually.

The Burning of the Snow Sheds.

From the Sacramento Bee, Aug. 26.

We learn from Mr. LYNCH, editor of the Gold Hill *Daily News*, a passenger on the train from the East, which arrived in this city this morning at 1:15 o'clock, that the fire on the Pacific Railroad, above Cisco, the night before last, was more serious than is generally supposed. The train from the East, with a large number of passengers, among them at least thirty small children, was detained at Truckee from 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, until 2, when orders came to the conductor to move westward to the break in the railroad, at tunnel No. 5, six miles east of Cisco. In an hour and a half the train arrived at the point designated, where the passengers from Sacramento were anxiously waiting to exchange seats on the trains. The fire was all out on the railroad, as there was nothing more for the flames to consume—not even the ties under the rails, which have nearly all burnt up, leaving the railroad iron in many places twisted and broken flat on the ground. The shedding, the wooden portion of the track, and the telegraph poles were burnt for full two miles, and the passengers, with their baggage, had to walk that distance, through smouldering embers of timber, ties, smoke, dust and ashes, to their infinite disgust and discomfiture, to get on the cars which had arrived from the West. Upward of 200 iron rails were counted by Mr. LYNCH which were so broken and twisted as to be useless, and will have to be entirely replaced. While the passengers were making the transit, several narrow escapes were made, by limbs of trees falling across their paths, but nothing serious happened to them. Many of the lady passengers who had small children and numerous parcels to pack across the devastated ground, were in much trouble, great vexation, and in a terrible perspiration to "make the riffle" over the rails of fire and smoke, and not a few indelicate anathemas were hurled at the invisible miscreant who was supposed to have perpetrated the scoundrelly incendiarism. But all the passengers arrived safely from each train, and by 5 o'clock the western bound train started from the scene of the fire on the railroad. The damage to the railroad is heavy, as every vestige of two miles of costly shedding is in ashes, the telegraph poles for the same distance all gone, the ties all burnt, and much of the iron destroyed. A large force of workmen were engaged yesterday, and last evening a quarter of a mile of the new track had been laid on the west end. Trains will hardly be able to go over the burnt track before Saturday morning. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as there seems to be considerable dissatisfaction, openly expressed, too, among some of the late employes of the Railroad Company, because there was no more work for them to do.

A passenger on the train of the Central Pacific Railroad, which arrived at an early hour this morning, informs us that the westward bound train, when four miles below Cisco, made a wonderful escape from a collision. As the workmen were quitting labor a boulder at least ten tons in weight rolled down from a height of forty feet and lodged in the centre of the railroad track. One of the laborers, knowing that the train would soon be coming, ran up the track and succeeded in having it stopped a mile east of the point of danger. Men went to work, and by blasting the obstacle was removed. In the task of removing the rock the passengers aided, and after a delay of an hour and a half, the train was again in motion. Delay between Truckee and Sacramento, twelve hours.

The Late Professor Forneri of Toronto.

From the Toronto Globe, Sept. 7.

Our obituary yesterday recorded the death, in his 83d year, of JAMES FORNERI, LL.D., late Professor of Modern Languages in University College, Toronto. The career of the deceased Professor had been in some respects a remarkable one. The descendant of an ancient Italian family, he was educated, with a view to the office of the priesthood, in anticipation of the succession to valuable family living. But the first French Revolution was then affecting Italy, and sowing the seeds of subsequent changes. His share in a popular *emeute* of the undergraduates—if we mistake not—at Pisa, led to his trial, and ultimate escape from an Italian dungeon. Then came the French invasion of Italy; the return of the proscribed exiles, and with them young FORNERI, who completed his education and took his degree at Rome.

Soon after this the French conscription compelled him, with many others of the Italian youths, to join the French army. As a soldier he served in diverse lands; was in army of the Russian campaign of 1812—though fortunately recalled before the bloody field of Borodino; and when at length peace came, it was only to return to Italy, to be anew proscribed for his manifestations in the cause of Italian unity and freedom. Thenceforth he entered on his long career of exile. He served for a time as an officer in the Spanish army; resided for another considerable period in Germany; then found his way to England, where, in Liverpool and other cities, he taught and lectured. At a later date he settled in Belfast, married, attracted the attention of the late Dr. HINCKS, father of Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, as a foreigner of liberal culture and erudition, and through his influence was finally appointed to the Toronto Chair of Modern Languages in 1853.

In many respects no better appointment could have been made. Dr. FORNERI was not merely familiar with the languages of Italy, Germany, Spain, France and England, but he was intimately read in their literature, and conversant with all that pertained to their modern history. But what his obituary already notes tells that Canada was too late in partaking of his services as a teacher.

Already a tried soldier in 1812, the veteran needed repose when he was called to enter on a hard campaign, with the other reorganizers of our Provincial University, in 1853. For several years he did his duty well and thoroughly, as the graduates of those earlier years willingly testify; but in later years the traces of that most incurable of all diseases, old age, only became too manifest, and these were aggravated, first by the death of his wife, and then by a stroke of apoplexy, which compelled him to resign his chair four years since.

It is said that Dr. FORNERI has left behind him a narrative of his early career, full of spirit-stirring incidents of the old Napoleonic era, and the early struggles for Italian freedom.

Sleepy Summer Congregations.

ROBERT COLLYER takes the following charitable view of sleepy Summer congregations: "This may be one of those things in which nobody is to blame, except as we are to blame for any other sickness. The preacher has written too many sermons, and the people have heard too many for ten months past. They want a vacation all round. It will be medicine to their souls to get out of that and go into the silence. AUGUSTUS STAPLES used to say that when he was settled in Lexington, and the warm weather came on, and his congregation of farmers would be mostly asleep by the time he got to secondly, instead of getting aggravated at the sight, a tender and kindly feeling would come over him as he thought how hard it must be to listen, how well they had listened, and how thoroughly they were enjoying their nap, until he almost feared to disturb them. Dean RAMSAY tells a story of an old Scotch minister who one Sunday saw his whole congregation asleep except an idiot in the gallery. He stopped, and his people all woke up, and then he cried, "Are you not ashamed to be asleep as I preach the Word while that poor idiot is broad awake?" "Deed, minister," the fool replied, 'if I hadna been an idiot I wad 'a been asleep too.' It was a good reflection, no doubt. Wisdom that day was justified in her children. It was a weariness all round, and what is better for a weariness than a sleep? 'I am asleep, but my heart wakes,' one cries in the Song of Songs. So may many a good man say when he sleeps in church."

A New-Hampshire Bank Lock.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror, Sept. 6.

One door of the vault of the Rochester Bank, which burglars unsuccessfully attempted to rob on the night of the 1st, has a very curious lock. It was invented and made thirty-five years ago by CHARLES DENNETT, one of the first directors of the Rochester Bank, who was a very ingenious mechanic. It is said there is not another lock in the world like it. When an attempt was made to rob the bank in 1843, this lock was twice charged with powder and exploded, yet it did not give way, and it is in as good condition now as when made. A correspondent says:

"Many years since a locksmith came from New-York to this place to sell, if possible, a bank lock, and he laughed at this specimen of a countryman's skill, which he assured the cashier he could pick in half an hour. He was promised that the bank would buy one of his locks if he could do so. The bolt was thrown out with the door open, to give him every facility, and the key placed in his hand. He took his own time, and after several hours' hard work, without any progress, he concluded to go home, taking his own lock with him."

A Tragedy in Canada.

A dispatch from St. Hyacinthe, Sept. 4, to a Quebec paper, says:

"Yesterday a man by the name of LOUIS PHENIX left his home at Milton, with his wife, to go to St. Dominique. He stopped on the way at the house of his friend, one CLEOPHAS CHAMPIGNY; after a short stay the wife of CHAMPIGNY placed her child of four weeks old in a cradle and went out. PHENIX went up to the cradle, and, taking a razor from his pocket, with great coolness, cut the child's throat. After doing this bloody deed, the villain sat down as if nothing had happened. The neighbors hearing of this fearful tragedy immediately seized upon PHENIX and bound him up with ropes until he was handed over to the proper authorities. PHENIX was immediately arrested for the murder and brought to the police station at St. Hyacinthe. The prisoner, it seems, must have begun to feel his true position as a murderer, as he was found this morning hanging to one of the bars of his cell by his braces. A few days before he accomplished this deed he seemed to be laboring under insanity."

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 12, 1869.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Emperor, it is officially announced, is well. It is rumored that he may abdicate, and some think his son's majority will be proclaimed on his next birthday.

The disturbances having been quelled at Madrid, the Government, it is said, has advised General PRIM that his speedy return home is not necessary.

The Bishop of Exeter, it is reported, will resign as soon as the arrangements for the change can be effected.

A letter in the London *Telegraph* of yesterday says that Lord BYRON did not meet Mrs. LEIGH for a period extending over the time before his marriage with and separation from Lady BYRON.

Sixteen thousand troops are now reported ready to start for Cuba from Spain.

Troops have been sent from Madrid in search of a small band of Carlists, who are reported in Catalonia.

A writer in the *London Standard*, of yesterday, says General MCMAHON denies the charges which have been brought against LOPEZ. He says he is intelligent, courageous and conversant with European manners and diplomacy; also, that only two or three English desire to leave Paraguay.

CUBA.

The Havana dispatches state that the United States mails of the steamship *Missouri* were detained, and the letters supposed to contain rebel intelligence, registered by the Spanish authorities.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bayamo, at the outbreak of the rebellion, has been found guilty of treason by a Court-martial in Havana, and sentenced to the chain-gang for ten years.

GENERAL.

The inquest in the case of the Avondale mine calamity was commenced yesterday. The testimony thus far adduced would seem to strengthen the terrible suspicion that this disaster was the result of design. The inquest will be continued from day to day, and the facts discovered made known to the public. Telegrams from various cities and towns show that active measures are being taken to relieve those who have been left destitute by this afflicting casualty.

The Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, GEORGE H. PENDLETON, made a speech at Cincinnati on Friday last, in which he opposed the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, because he regarded it as a material and radical change in the present system of government, and as destroying the constitutional relations of States to the Federal Union.

A fire Friday night destroyed a stable at Louisville, Ky., in which eight horses and six mules were burned, and a tannery at Adrian, Mich. The loss in one case was $2,500; in the other $10,000.

The order entered in the Susquehanna Railroad case at Rochester will be found in another column.

The *Rio de Janeiro*, which arrived at Lisbon, brings dates from the Brazilian and Paraguayan armies to July 29. The Paraguan advices say that a battle had occurred between the two forces, in which their loss was 60, and that of their opponents 200. The Brazilian news is that the Allies were preparing for an attack on LOPEZ.

The argument in the Philadelphia municipal election case was closed yesterday. The decision will not be rendered for several weeks.

HOWARD A. CLEAVELAND was sentenced to death at Bangor, Me., on Thursday, for the murder of WARREN GEORGE. The prisoner's counsel propose to move further in the case by writ of error.

The Montreal breach of promise case for $60,000 damages, brought by SOPHIA M. GRANGE against JAMES BENNING, was concluded Friday, the jury returning a $3,500 verdict.

Cards have been issued for a ball in Quebec in honor of Prince ARTHUR, by Lieutenant-Governor and Lady BELLEAU, to take place on the 18th instant. The Prince was at Woodstock Friday.

General SHERMAN can hold his appointment as Secretary of War until the end of the next session of Congress, but he must choose which he will receive, the salary of General or that belonging to his office.

In the *Post* special dispatch it is stated that advices from Georgia and Florida report half the cotton crop destroyed by caterpillars.

Dr. GEO. B. LORING, of Salem, Mass., yesterday delivered the annual address at the New-England Fair, which has been held at Portland, Me., during the last week.

The funeral of the late Senator FESSENDEN took place yesterday morning from the First Parish Church, in Portland, Me. The public offices in Portland, the Custom-house in Boston, and the Treasury Department in Washington were closed during the day as a mark of respect to his memory.

The National Union League Executive Committee met in Philadelphia yesterday. C. W. GODARD, First Vice-President, presides in the absence of Governor GEARY, who was detained by the late mining calamity. There was a large attendance, including delegates from Texas. Action was had in regard to the coming elections, and, after the transaction of routine business, the Committee adjourned to the first week in October.

No strychnine was found in the body of Mrs. MAHALA GILMAN, of Albany, N. H., whose remains were exhumed on the 14th of last month for examination. It was charged that her son poisoned his mother in April, 1868.

The steamer *St. John*, on her down trip, Friday night, became disabled from an accident to her machinery, and stopped just below Newburg. The *Mary Powell* brought the passengers to this City.

Reports of the late Eastern storm along the coast show that much damage was done to shipping and a number of lives lost. A Portland telegram states that two vessels are a total wreck on Cape Small Point, and that on one of them only one man was saved out of a crew of eighteen. Two Boston market fishermen were also drowned in the gale, and numerous vessels are reported ashore.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. ADELINE C. SPARHAWK, of Walpole, N. H., who was shot by her grandson, has returned a verdict that the shooting was accidental.

An organ grinder was run over and killed yesterday morning, near Howell's Depot, on the Erie Road, by passenger train No. 12. His wife, who was with him, narrowly escaped a similar fate.

DAVID E. SAUNDERS, the alleged defaulting teller of the North National Bank of Boston, was brought up for examination yesterday afternoon, and gave bail for his appearance next Tuesday, to which time the case is adjourned.

A shocking accident is reported from Newton, in Sussex County, N. J. Four men were yesterday engaged upon the roof of a building at the Ogden mine, when the building fell, and they were buried in the *débris*. When discovered their bodies were found lifeless and horribly mangled. A number of rumors are rife respecting the cause of the accident.

The funeral of Hon. JOHN BELL takes place at his home in Nashville to-day. Meetings of the Bar and citizens were held yesterday, and resolutions of respect passed. The citizens meeting was, among others, addressed by Ex-President JOHNSON.

A most destructive fire, on Friday night, destroyed most of the business portion of the town of Martinsburg, Lewis County, in this State, and occasioned a loss of $30,000, upon which there was an insurance of $16,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The *Evening Post*, the only Republican journal in Memphis, Tenn., suspended yesterday, Governor SENTER withdrawing from it the State patronage.

A large meeting of the friends of Hon. S. S. COX, member of Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of this State, was held last evening at Metropolitan Hall, No. 96 Sixth-avenue, for the purpose of making arrangements to welcome him on his return from Europe, which will probably be on Tuesday next.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics reports the number of deaths for the week ending at noon Saturday as 481; marriages, 164; births, 278; still births, 27.

Help for the Helpless—A Call upon our Charity.

It is pleasant to see the charitable efforts for the relief of the families of the Avondale miners. Not only the municipal authorities, but business associations and workingmen's associations have come promptly forward. The Stock Exchange and the Gold Room, as well as trade unions and laborers' societies, have been touched by a common sympathy. We urge our fellow-citizens again, in this instance, to show that liberality, in the display of which they have never been backward. We bring the matter to the attention as much of laboring men as of capitalists. A subscription of five thousand dollars from a small and wealthy body like the Stock Board is a generous and valuable benefaction; but a *dollar apiece* from ten thousand workmen is *twice as much*, and will afford far more relief. Let the people of this prosperous community see to it that the wives and families of the poor victims of this terrible coal-mine disaster are not permitted to suffer from hunger and want.

New-York as a Place of Residence.

No one can fairly say that New-York is a dull city. As in most other thickly-populated towns, a walk through the streets is in itself an unfailing source of interest, and there are few who have not some favorite localities where they are pretty sure of finding occupation for a leisure hour. The City is too large to be monotonous, and the outward signs of wealth and luxury abound on every side. The general appearance of gaiety is enhanced by the fact that life is taken more easily with us than in some older countries, where the fear of sinking in the world, and losing caste or position, hangs like a dark cloud over the masses of the people. Nowhere is society more genial or hospitable. At the season of the year when Englishmen are cautiously groping their way along their streets through a dense fog, and carrying on business by gaslight for days together, we are blessed with a second Summer of incomparable beauty. Nature shines forth in her most lovely aspect before surrendering herself to Winter. And even in Winter the air is dry and bracing, so that out-of-door recreation comes to be regarded as a source of pleasure rather than a tedious duty.

All these good points, and many more, may be set down in favor of New-York as a residence, but it must be admitted on the other side that the City is not rich in public places of amusement. In this respect we are behind the age. For men whose whole time is not absolutely engaged in business, there are no resources outside their own homes. Learned societies do not tempt men of the highest culture, and the quick revolutions of political life deter this class from attempting the work of practical statesmanship. The classes which have less leisure, and are obliged to work harder, are no better off. They find few healthy means of recreation, and consequently they too often take refuge in the dram shop. Public gardens and picture galleries do more to diminish intemperance than all the prohibitive measures which could be devised. There has not been time to found a national collection of pictures, and indeed the old leaven of Puritanism has been a little too powerful to encourage such undertakings. That people are worse for indulging in "shows" and amusements is still the belief of a large and estimable portion of the community. We have some theatres which would be a credit to any country, and performers not to be matched in England, but it is not always that the entertainments are of the highest class. Then as regards music, can we deem ourselves specially favored by fortune? There are few opportunities available to the general public of hearing first-class compositions played by a well-trained band. An experiment in the right direction has, indeed, been made by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS at Central Park Garden. There is a commodious hall, and a garden at the back sufficiently large for a promenade; above all, the orchestra is well trained, and the selection of music, if sometimes a little profuse and incongruous, is at least calculated to furnish something for all tastes. Concerts of the same kind in a more truly central position would doubtless be liberally supported during the Winter months. But one swallow does not make a Summer. Mr. THOMAS cannot himself supply the demand for good music which exists in a city like this. Even the managers of theatres might help us by paying a little more attention to their orchestras. Two or three are all that can be desired, but common tunes, played in a slovenly manner, are what we usually look for and get in the temple of the Muses. The banging of drums or the crash of cymbals—a confused roar and hurly-burly—supersede old-fashioned melody. Good music is more difficult of access to most of the people than a good dinner. As for the Germans, they can very well take care of themselves. If, besides the opportunity of hearing the masterpieces of great composers, there were a few more cheap and comfortable reading-rooms in the City, can any one doubt that they would be a success? These are the measures by which drinking saloons may be emptied of their besotted devotees quicker than by the restraints of law.

It is astonishing how little we have yet done for the amusement of the young. We are afraid if the children could be polled, they would not pronounce New-York a lively city, especially so far as its out-of-door attractions are concerned. They have been altogether forgotten. There are no bazaars where toys alone are sold, and no good gymnasiums open to the public. The places of entertainment provided specially for the young in most foreign cities, are lacking here. Even a waxwork exhibition is generally a barbarous display upon which any intelligent boy of ten years old would turn his back in contempt. There are no zoological gardens, although a praiseworthy attempt to supply this deficiency is being made in the Central Park. There is no national museum. Public baths, commodious and well conducted, are still among the "things wanted" in New-York. Even at our watering places there are no baths where hot and cold seawater may be turned on at pleasure, and a "sea bath" be enjoyed in a private room, so that children and sickly persons may be spared a walk in undress along the beach. In short, we have nothing in New-York for the young but Central Park. A portion of that has been set aside for games, and the Commissioners could tell us how highly the boon has been appreciated. But is it impossible to establish a play-ground on a larger scale?

We might pursue the subject much further—but here is matter for reform sufficient, we fear, to last a few years yet. Everybody would admit that the improvements we recommend would be a great advantage to the public. But we wish we could see greater eagerness to carry into practical effect suggestions which are only an echo of the public complaints and appeals.

What is Repudiation?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You speak often of those who think the five-twenties ought to be paid in lawful money, as repudiators. The acme of business integrity, I have always been taught to believe, is to live strictly up to contract. What was the contract between the purchasers of the five-twenties and the Government? It was to pay the interest in coin, saying nothing as to the principal, and this is the very act which made Treasury notes good and lawful payment for all debts public and private, except such interest. In pursuance of this act the Government refused to pay $150,000,000 three-year seven-thirty bonds, issued in 1861, in anything but lawful money, though those who held them *paid par in gold* for them. Gold, when these bonds fell due, was 250, yet the parties who held them, unless they perforce exchanged them for longer bonds bearing less interest, (six per cent.,) were compelled to take paper in pay. The same bonds, by the law of their issue, were made receivable for Customs. But when gold rose to a high premium the Secretary of the Treasury wrote to the various Collectors not to receive these seven-thirties. Here is repudiation, indeed. What do you say about it? Some of these bonds are out yet—the Government has refused to pay interest on them since October, 1864, and will now pay only legal tenders. I am indulging in no idle verbiage, but know what I am speaking of.

Again, the second act, (March, 1864,) providing for the issue of five-twenties, made the *principal* as well as the interest *payable in coin*. Only about $4,000,000 were issued under this act. A very short time after a new and qualifying act was passed making only the interest payable in coin. Under this act the bulk of the five-twenties of '64 was issued. About $75,000,000 of the bonds of '81 were made also specifically payable in coin, *principal* and interest. I state these facts to show how inconsistent it is for you or anybody else to take it for granted that all Government obligations issued since the Legal-tender act, not specifically made payable in lawful money, are, of course, payable in coin. I have too much regard for your fairness to believe you will refuse to publish this article, and shall be much gratified to peruse any strictures you may have to make.

JUSTICE.

It would be a sufficient answer to our correspondent to refer to the act approved by General GRANT March 18, 1869, which provides in terms for the payment, in *coin or its equivalent*, of all the "obligations of the United States known as United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations, except in cases where the law authorizing their issue" has *expressly provided* that the same may be paid in *lawful money, or in other currency than gold and silver*, but the answer is equally clear from an inspection of the several acts of Congress.

The act of March 18, 1869, above referred to, passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 97 to 47. All subsequent purchasers of the bonds have taken them at a large advance in rate, in reliance upon the faith of the United States, which the act solemnly pledged, and as it would be deemed a fraud on the part of a private person to go back of this promise,—on which innocent persons have acted throughout the commercial world,—it is impossible to suppose that any serious attempt will be made to open the question.

It was the first act signed by General GRANT, and much depends upon its maintenance. There is a mysterious connection between the observance of good faith and public and private prosperity, and unless we are ready to abandon the proud hope of becoming the first Power among nations, this act will be adhered to with unflinching firmness.

It is unnecessary to enter upon the question whether or not the seven and three-tenths notes issued under the act of July 17, 1861—of which there are $34,200 outstanding—were receivable for public dues or not. They were unquestionably payable in coin, but the omission thus to pay them ought not to be stigmatized as repudiation. Repudiation can be alleged only of a refusal to pay, or what amounts to disclaiming the obligation.

No one was obliged to exchange them for legal tenders or to fund them in bonds, but this was at the option of the holder.

The greenback currency is also payable in coin, and perhaps on demand, but no payment has been made, and yet no one supposes that they are repudiated. On the contrary, they stand under the following portion of the act of March, 1869: "And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

The question whether or not the five-twenty bonds of 1862 are payable in gold or currency by virtue of the act then passed, would be wholly free from difficulty except for the confusion which places the ordinary bank note and the thing which it promises to pay on the same footing. But since the Legal-tender act of February, 1862, there is a tolerably careful distinction in all acts of Congress between those obligations which are payable in dollars and those payable in lawful money, *i. e.*, in the legal-tender currency.

At the time of the passage of the Legal-tender act of February, 1862, the Coinage acts were in full force, and they constituted the definition or description of a *dollar* known under the laws of the United States. The dollar is still the same, for the law declaring that the promise to pay one shall be as between those debtors and creditors who are under the cognizance of the Government, a legal-tender for the time being in the place of the dollar, in no manner changes its actual character.

Only those who are subject to be sued can be required to make a tender, which is a proceeding recognized only in actions before legal tribunals, and as the Government is incapable of being sued, the act of February, 1862, so far as it regulates what shall be tendered, has no manner of relation to the General Government. The *public* debt of cities and the *private* debts of corporations and persons are alone included. The portion of the act of 1862 which provides that these notes shall be receivable for "claims and demands" against the Government, includes only those of a floating character, and does not include those obligations in which *dollars* are specified, for the word is precisely the same as if the weight and fineness of the metal had been specifically named in the obligation.

But all these points are set at rest, and by the first act of Congress, approved by General GRANT, and we trust are so set at rest that no party in the United States will dare to disturb them.

A Chance of Doing Good Not to be Neglected.

If we correctly understand what occurred at the meeting of the Board of Health on Wednesday, it proposes to hold a special meeting on Monday next to consider the propriety of adhering to the determination formed about a month since to stop fat-boiling in the City on the first of October next. This business of fat-boiling or fat-rendering or fat-melting is the business which renders the whole region about Fortieth-street and the North River nearly uninhabitable. Its foul and sickening odors at times spread over the whole upper part of the City. That such a disgusting industry should have been tolerated within the populous portion of a city like New-York is a curious illustration of the patience with which we will endure grievances to which we have become inured. The Board of Health has for three years endeavored to regulate this business; but, though improved apparatus has been introduced which, on "show" occasions, or when carefully watched, has mitigated the nuisance, the Board, a month or so since, came to the conclusion which the public had reached long ago, that the only way to treat the business was to drive it from the City to some uninhabited locality. The ordinance in which that determination was embodied goes into effect on the first of next month, unless the Board shall modify it, and the meeting next Monday is to see if they will do so. We presume the fat-boilers will assist at this meeting in full force, or represented by voluble counsel. In the interests of the long-suffering public who may not be there, we beg of the members of the Board to "stick." Such an opportunity of doing so much good to so many people, of contributing so largely to the health and comfort of so many parents and children, not able conveniently to flee the pestilence that is bred around them by this fearful stench, rarely is presented under so many favoring circumstances. May we not promise our readers that it shall not be neglected?

We recently referred to the dozen "colleges" and "universities" that have already been established in the young State of Kansas. No less marvelous is the development of the railroad interest in that enterprising State. During the last four years some *seven hundred miles* of railroad have been built there. The Leavenworth *Times* gives the details, showing that she now has a railroad from Wyandotte to the western boundary of the State, and rapidly pushing on to Denver; a railroad from Leavenworth twelve miles south of Paola, and to be completed to Fort Scott in October; a railroad from Leavenworth to Ottawa, and in progress to Garnett; a railroad within ten days of completion from Leavenworth to Waterville, beyond the Blue; a railroad from the Missouri River to Troy, and graded into Brown County; a railroad in progress from Lawrence to Pleasant Hill, Mo.; a railroad from Topeka twenty miles south, and bound for Emporia, and a railroad nearly completed twenty miles southeast of Junction City. There are six or seven other Kansas roads which will be completed in a few years. Kansas is certainly a State to be admired. The people thoroughly understand the importance of developing their material interests, while not neglecting such things as are related to moral and intellectual growth. In this they have been greatly aided by an intelligent and energetic Press, of which the Leavenworth *Times*, the Lawrence *Journal* and the Emporia *News* are the best representatives.

CHOY CHEW and SING MAN, our late Chinese guests, have got back to California, and tell a correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* that "New-York is a greater city than Chicago, and is a better place to sell first-class Chinese and Japanese goods. It has a great trade and will keep growing larger for hundreds of years. Everywhere we were treated like gentlemen and covered with hospitalities." Very sensible people are CHOY CHEW and SING MAN.

Among the noted peculiarities of American speech, there are perhaps few that sound more oddly than the word *dirt* as many persons use it in connection with a thoroughfare. They call a road a "dirt road," leading a great many to suppose, at first, that they mean a road through which rubbish is to be carted, or which is to be made with rubbish. Of course, the meaning is a turf road, or one not paved or macadamized, but it is a very unpleasant sort of expression, and might be changed. It can't be nice for our young ladies to talk of their pleasant drives or gallops on "the dirt road."

Laboring Classes in Ireland and America.

The London *Times*, in speaking of the Irish land tenure, announces that "the idea of peasant proprietorship is the most genial and picturesque of *socialist dreams*." Is this true? Is the possibility that those who till the land may own that land, only a "dream," a phantasy of "socialism?" If it be, then the deepest rooted of Irish grievances is beyond remedy.

In America, this system of "peasant proprietorship" is a reality; it is the ordinary rule of agricultural land tenure; and in these times of dolorous labor discussion, when everything that can be turned into an argument against emigration to this country is caught up in certain quarters, it is worth while for our naturalized laboring classes to remember, not only what troubles they have come *to*, but what troubles they have fled *from*.

We believe that the Irish-American agriculturist, who is honest, industrious and temperate, has a better chance of success here than anywhere else in the world. In Ireland, what did he have? No means of acquiring an inalienable homestead, no means of improving his position, except by rare good luck, no legal guarantee of enjoying even the use of the improvements he himself had made on the lands of others. The possibility of eviction always stared him in the face. Take the late flagrant case of eviction in the hamlet of Nurney in County Carlow. For eight-and-forty years this hamlet had contained a happy settlement of peaceable, industrious, sober and exemplary people, who had promptly paid their weekly or yearly rentals. Lately, their leases lapsed on the death of the "middle-man," from whom they had held them, and the principal landlord resolved to clear the land. A writer in the London *News* tells the result:

"Two bailiffs, a sheriff and eight police, armed with rifle, bayonet and crowbar, made their appearance one morning about 11 A. M., tore off the roofs of the cabins, and forced out the unresisting and defenceless inhabitants, without giving them time or place to prepare or partake of dinner. Many poor creatures were compelled to locate themselves in ditches, sheds or under covered planks."

Sixteen people, we are told, gathered nightly and daily under one cow-shed, and dismal ruins, blackened walls, scattered stones and broken timber were all that was left of what had been the happy dwelling-places of the evicted poor. And it is to be noted that this took place in the Province of Leinster, the earliest settled by the English, and which, in fact, if we remember aright, used to be styled "the English pale." It took place while eloquent discussions were going on over the disestablishment of the Irish Church; but no ecclesiastical disestablishment, nothing, indeed, but a total change of the land tenure can protect the agriculturist from such calamities. Such a radical change is, however, according to the *Times*, a Utopian fancy, a "socialist dream."

The Irish-American mechanic, tradesman or common laborer has, equally with the agriculturist, a more ambitious career open to him in this country than in the old. As one of the best indications of the earnings of our laboring classes, take the condition of the savings banks. These institutions may be said to thrive chiefly by the deposits of naturalized citizens; and such deposits may be fairly taken to be the fruits of *labor*, pure and simple. They form so large a proportion of the hoardings there concentrated that, if they were taken out, there would be hardly enough left to carry on the business of the banks. These institutions, we say, flourish by reason of their vast number of *petty* deposits, representing the gains of thrifty laboring men and women, and in great part of our naturalized population. Besides these accumulations, great sums have been remitted by the same classes to their native lands to aid those who stay behind, or to help them to come. Ever since the famine of 1847, large annual remittances have been made from America to Ireland.

A glance at the Registrar's office in any of our cities will show how large a proportion of real estate is in the hands of Irish-Americans and other naturalized citizens—in some cases, perhaps, of men who, in "the old country," might have been evicted like the poor farmers of County Carlow. It is such considerations that need to be kept in view to offset the darker side of the labor problem in America. And, it should be added, as it can be with truth, that where material prosperity is attained by naturalized citizens, their average of public morality and private comfort and happiness is raised. Drunkenness, common as it is, is less so in the Irish-American laboring classes here than in the same classes in the large cities of the British isles. The *means* are more facile here, but the *temptation* is greater there, since it is less often luxury than penury that drives the man to drinking. The same may be said of shiftlessness, extravagance and idleness. As we admit, there are dark lines in the picture, too; but they appear darker for the very reason that they are in contrast with the light.

It has been very evident, the past season, that Niagara is losing some of its old prestige and popularity as a watering place, and that its glories as such have departed—at least for a time. The patronage of late years does not compare with that of former years, considering the recent growth of all American watering places; but the people of the City have only themselves to thank for this. Nature has done everything for Niagara, and man has done nothing. On the contrary, hotel-keepers, traders, stablers and towns-people in general seemed to have combined to make viewing the wonders of nature as difficult as possible—unless an exorbitant price be paid therefor. We doubt if any watering place in the country can show such an amount of fleecing, deceiving and habitual annoyance of visitors as this. Last Winter a case was tried, in Canada, we think—in which a gentleman who had suffered the extortions of the place, made a clear statement of his experience. It was the general experience of all travelers—charges for seeing everything, hack-drivers and hotel-keepers in league to plunder, and a general system of annoying extortions. Wherever a structure can be put up to impede the natural view of the spectator, and to force him to pay for a view, it is done. He pays a round sum for seeing all objects of interest and then has additional bills for details presented. But we need hardly rehearse what is common experience. We would suggest to those who have important interests at Niagara that this is very bad policy. The tide of travel to Niagara, and more especially the Summer *residence* there, might be doubled or trebled by abolishing the perpetual tolls and swindles of all sorts.

The Pope himself is personally attending to nearly all matters of detail connected with the coming Ecumenical Council. He made a nice hit in his decision of a question which had puzzled the workmen engaged in making seats for the dignitaries who will attend the Council. They could not decide how *large* the seats should be, and the Pope, learning of the difficulty, sent them word to get hold of the biggest Cardinal in Rome, measure him, and make all the seats according to his measurement. The Pope himself has also settled the knotty question of the order of precedence at the Council.

The first place, as a matter of course, is awarded to the Cardinals as the supreme senate of the Church. The hierarchy is then divided into five categories, which take rank in succession, namely: 1, the Patriarchs; 2, the Primates; 3, the Archbishops; 4, the Bishops of Dioceses; and 5, the Bishops *in partibus*. The members of each class will have precedence, not according to the rank of their See in the Episcopate, but according to the date of their consecration, so that the latest consecrated Prelate will take the lowest place in his class. We learn also from the *Pall Mall Gazette* that the Pope has approved of the design submitted to him by his architect, for the monument commemorative of the Council. This will consist simply of the column of African marble from the emporium, raised on an hexagonal base, which will be enriched on five of its faces, with bas reliefs, representing the five parts of the world, while the sixth face will bear the arms of PIUS IX., and the date of the opening and close of the Council. The column will be surmounted by a statue of PIUS IX. pronouncing the benediction *urbi et orbi*. A short time ago the Holy Father inspected the structures erecting for the Council in St. Peter's, and evinced the greatest interest in every detail.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ENGLISH OPERA AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.

The season of English opera, projected long ago by Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, was commenced at the French Theatre last evening. Four years had gone by, last night, since Mme. ROSA'S first appearance before an American audience was effected, and the house was tenanted exactly as was the concert hall in the past, by an audience that filled it in every part and gave to the *artiste*, in addition to their steadfast attention, a well-earned meed of hearty applause.

It is not easy to form a perfect estimate of the merits of an opera or of *artistes* listened to amid the pleasant, but rather bewildering, circumstances of a first representation. Excellencies, occasionally attained to under stress of excitement, and delays and mishaps growing out of the same cause are strangely mingled, and make too uneven a rendering to warrant a final judgment being passed either upon the work or its interpreters. Such a judgment we shall accordingly defer.

The musical worth of "The Puritan's Daughter" is extremely questionable. The libretto, which we do not purpose now to review, is not an uninteresting one, and the situations, if somewhat suggestive of others made more familiar than these will ever be by a composer's true inspiration, ought at least to offer a sufficiently substantial canvas for a few fresh melodies and well written concerted pieces. "The Puritan's Daughter" is not rich in either. Endless recitatives, in which the monotonousness of prose as commonplace as that of the *M. Jourdain* whom MOLIERE describes is not relieved by any novel forms of accompaniment, bind together the solo airs, all in the ballad style, with which every one of Mr. BALFE'S works are known to be most liberally supplied. The choruses are often spirited, but quite devoid of character and prepared, if not with a lack of acquaintance with the resources of instrumentation, certainly with a great indifference as to effect. The general impression of the opera last night was not a favorable one. Its performance was not ended until midnight.

The interpretation, it is agreeable to add, once these adverse comments set aside, left little to be desired. The slight nervousness that marked Mme. PAREPA-ROSA'S bearing when she first appeared was soon dispelled by the cordial reception she became the object of, and in her singing throughout the representation were discernible, the rich and flexible voice, the absolute faultlessness of intonation, the power of sustaining a note, and all the qualities that have given to this *artiste* an unprecedented reputation and popularity. Mme. ROSA embodied *Mary Wolf*, and though greater expressiveness in some of the more emotional passages would have bettered the impression, it would be ungenerous to deal harshly with a weakness so few lyric artists are exempt from. The noble voice and grand delivery of Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, who represented *Wolf*, gave that singer his usual and deserved prominence. Mr. ALBERT LAWRENCE, a new-comer, acted *Clifford*. Mr. LAWRENCE is a very cultured *artiste*, who seems at present to be suffering from fatigue, which did not, however, prevent him from pleasing, and winning applause. The singing of Mr. CASTLE was, as heretofore, sweet, without being freighted with any profound meaning. Mr. CASTLE was the *Earl of Rochester*. Mr. HALL sang *Charles II.* The other characters were well filled by Mr. DE SOLLA, whose indistinct articulation disqualifies him from figuring with success in a semi-dramatic entertainment, and by Miss FANNY STOCKTON, whose apparent stage experience did her good service.

Respecting the other features of the representation, it may be observed that the chorus was remarkably full practiced and spirited, and that an excellent orchestra was very skillfully led by Mr. CARL ROSA. Three picturesque sets of scenery, painted by Mr. H. W. CALYO, and several minor pictures, most of them fresh, illustrated the opera. The musical demerits of the work ought not to lessen the credit that can honestly be claimed by the performers and the management for the thorough execution of a rather ungrateful task.

Dramatic.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE WEEK.

The announcements relating to the present week indicate that the Summer tranquillity of the theatrical world is now thoroughly ended. The regular season at Wallack's will begin on Wednesday evening, when "The School for Scandal" will be acted with a strong cast. "Patrie" will be represented at the Grand Opera House to-morrow. HERRMANN will come forth at the Academy of Music. Bryants' Minstrel Hall will be reopened at once. At Wood's Museum "The King's Musketeers" will be represented. At several other houses, that is to say, at Niblo's, at the Olympic, and at the French Theatre, the entertainments of the past will be retained. At Booth's, too, there will be no change of programme until the following Monday, when Miss BATEMAN will appear in "Leah," for the representations of which play reserved seats may be purchased on and after to-morrow. Benefit performances by which the families of the victims of the Avondale calamity are to profit, occur during the week, we notice, at several places of amusement. We shall call attention to each of them in due time.

Foreign Gossip.

THE GRAVE OF MENKEN.

The London *Sporting Times* prints a singular story, which we reproduce without guaranteeing its accuracy. It has been widely made known by the public journals, says our authority, that the body of the unfortunate ADAH MENKEN had been removed from Père la Chaise and reinterred at Mount Parnasse, where an Egyptian obelisk had been raised to her memory. We learn from a source which cannot be doubted, that the wrong coffin was removed in place of hers. The following are the facts which we received from the lips of the sister of Miss MENKEN'S faithful and devoted maid, in whose arms she died; who watched almost alone beside her death-bed; who made all the preparations for the funeral; who followed her corpse to its resting-place in Père la Chaise, and who is now in London. The authorities at Père la Chaise would not permit a monument to be erected over a public character, and even a grave in which she was laid could only be purchased for five years, but up to that period it was contracted that no other coffin should be admitted. When certain parties, whom it is needless to name, undertook to have her body removed to some spot where a monument could be raised over it, they were not aware that the contract had been broken and another coffin placed upon that of Miss MENKEN. They removed what came first, and this was a white deal box, which they presumed was merely the shell of a handsome coffin. They endeavored in vain to obtain permission to open it—the largest bribes proved unavailing—and the deal coffin was taken to Mount Parnasse. Miss MENKEN'S maid had ordered all the arrangements for a burial in a style as English as possible, and had her body placed in a black coffin adorned with silver nails and a silver plate, upon which her name and age were inscribed. This coffin, which was lowered in the presence of her attached attendant, remains in its humble grave, while the body of the unknown individual, which occupied the deal box, lies beneath the Egyptian obelisk, with its ornamental urn and wreath, at Mount Parnasse. Any monument placed above her ashes would have been in direct disregard of Miss MENKEN'S dying wishes most distinctly expressed. She requested that her grave might be marked only by a rude cross, bearing the words, "Thou knowest."

INCIDENTALS.

Chancellor WILLIAM CHAUVENET of Washington University, St. Louis, has resigned on account of ill health. He has held the position since the death of Chancellor JOSEPH G. HOYT in 1862.

There are about five hundred orphans of deceased soldiers in Cincinnati needing care and attention, and the Grand Army of the Republic have called a public meeting for the purpose of awakening an interest in their condition.

The official returns of the election for delegate to Congress in Idaho on the 10th of August, are as follows: T. B. BUTLER, Republican, 2,218; J. K. SHAFER, Democrat, 3,102; J. J. MAY, Independent Democrat, 64. SHAFER'S majority, 820.

A good citizen of London, Ontario, who pulled the ear of a small boy in church to keep him quiet, has been fined $1 for the offence by a Magistrate, who considered that an assault had been committed, in that the pulling of the boy's ear was unnecessary and seemed to have been done for punishment.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Governor CHAMBERLAIN, Hon. JOHN LYNCH, ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., S. P. MORRELL and other prominent citizens of Maine, held a meeting in Portland, on Thursday, to discuss the best method of promoting emigration to the State from Northern Europe.

A resident of Montreal, a few months ago, returned to England after an absence of nearly half a century and visited his birth-place in Devonshire. There, in the 79th year of his age, he met and married a lady whom he had known in his early youth, and who was still a spinster, hale, hearty and 86. They arrived at Montreal last week in the steamer *Prussian*.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says the Wisconsin Democratic Convention asked the people to vote with the Democracy because they are beginning to be patriotic, but the people will vote with the Republicans because they are and always have been patriotic.

A "reformer" in Ohio said recently with a patient regret that was pathetic, that he had labored for nineteen years, and had not made one convert; he had written three thousand letters to different journals, and not one of them had been published.

The Montreal *Gazette* is anxious that its "American" friends, (by which it means citizens of the United States,) should make a note of the fact that the expenditures of the New Dominion for the month of August amounted to $737,387, and the revenue to $1,389,279.

Boston is to make trial of a new invention which, it is promised, will light all the street lamps in the city in less than five minutes, and save $70,000.

Shipbuilding is not quite dead on the Kennebec River. At Bath there are four ships, one bark and two schooners on the stocks; at Bowdoinham, a ship and a schooner; at Richmond, a ship, and at Phipsburg, a ship.

The call for the Colored Men's National Labor Convention in Washington, on the 6th of December, says that one of its objects will be to consider the question of the importation of contract coolie labor and its effects upon American labor, and to petition Congress for the adoption of such laws as will prevent its being a system of slavery. The call says its effect will be to force American laborers to work at coolie wages or starve.

A correspondent in Japan says that there is a few miles from Yokohama an enormous bronze statue forty feet high, of a noted Japanese warrior, named DIABOOTS. It was erected in the eleventh century. It is formed of large plates of bronze, skillfully joined together, and the storms of eight centuries have made but little impression upon it.

Lowell, Mass., seeks to establish its claim as the second city in the Commonwealth in population, but Worcester refuses to acknowledge it, saying Lowell should not count its factory girls, "who are not now and never will be fixed and settled inhabitants."

Speaking of the Byron scandal, the Boston correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* writes: "I have heard of many defending his memory with much warmth. Among these is Dr. SAMUEL G. HOWE, who so gratefully remembers him as the friend of Greek independence. A notable opinion on the other side is that of WENDELL PHILLIPS. Mr. PHILLIPS is with Mrs. STOWE, and says that everybody else will be before long, for that Mrs. STOWE is going to prove what she has written. There are others of us less sanguine in this way."

Saratoga Lake promptly presents itself as the best place in America for the return match between the Oxford and Harvard crews next year.

A call is issued, signed by GERRIT SMITH and others, for a convention of the friends of the proposed railroad between Portland Me., and Chicago, to be held in Oswego on Wednesday, Oct. 6.

The architect of the new Boston Post Office advertised recently for proposals for furnishing the cast-iron columns needed for the basement story. Several proposals were made; one party in Providence proposed to do the work for $20,064 81, and another, at West Point, for $20,064 44—a difference of only 37 cents. The contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, as the parties were equally responsible. It was evident that the proposals had been made up on the same scale of charges and at the same rate per pound. The successful bidder said he thought some one would be apt to make the offer, and therefore he took off 1 cent on thirty-seven pillars.

HARVARD AND OXFORD.

The International Boat Race—Its Preliminaries, Occurrence and Results—Story of the Contest.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 30, 1869.

The Oxford-Harvard boat race has been more than a boat race. It has been in every sense an international event, and touched the sympathies of almost every man, woman and child in this country, as from all we read it touched America at home. This, as you know, is the empty season in London, which means not only that the upper ten thousand out of the three million inhabitants are away at their country seats or traveling about, but that a large slice of the business population are on their holiday trip taking a breath of sea air or having a sight of green fields. Cockneydom dearly loves its autumnal trip, and the railway has lent modern wings to the traditional passion. It is therefore quite true that in August and September the number of persons in and about London, who can afford to leave their houses a sight-seeing, is seriously diminished. Nevertheless on a sober calculation, and taking the regimental allowance of ten men to seven paces, and considering that for a distance of several miles every available inch along the southern side of the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, was closely packed with tier upon tier of spectators, rising one above the other in a continuous swarm, the undulating line of which was only relieved, not broken, by the river-bank trees—considering also that several huge bridges were literally packed with people, even Barnes' Railway Bridge being let out by the railway company to crowds brought by trains to the spot—considering, moreover, that the pleasure grounds of the numerous villas along the north side were crowded with guests, whose glittering costumes seemed to act as an artistic foil to the dark masses along the opposite side—it would be only a commonplace estimate to say that the spectators of the race numbered some hundred thousands. But when I add that on the south side, and in many cases on the north side, the open spaces were filled with dense masses, numbering sometimes more than a thousand people—that every window of every house and every inn along the bank was crowded, every flat roof packed, whole families sitting, as I saw them with my eyes, along the sharp edge of their own roofs, like swallows in a row, and that, besides, up and down the stream, river craft innumerable, of all sorts and sizes, were moored and thronged—I believe that I am writing within the limits of sober fact when I set down the spectators of the Oxford-Harvard boat race at over a million.

The effect was indescribable. The crowd at the Derby is child's play in comparison, both in magnitude and aspect, and as I was on one of the only two boats allowed to follow the crews, I was in a position of singular advantage to survey the whole effect from end to end. I happened to stand on the Press boat next to an American gentleman who has probably seen most things worth seeing on both sides of the water. He was so astounded at the scene that, in the midst of the wild excitement of a race of unprecedented excitement, with every variety of cry and exclamation in his ears all round him, as the boats fought their painful fight a hundred yards before him, it was all he could do to take his eyes off the phenomenal population along the banks and follow the contest. Englishmen were better prepared for such a sight by their experience of the annual crowds which repair to the Oxford and Cambridge boat races. But the most hackneyed judges admit that so vast and imposing a concourse of spectators was never seen along the Thames within the memory of man, which, I apprehend, means—never. One fact, however, speaks volumes. On ordinary occasions eighty policemen are told off to take care of the banks of the river. On this occasion the number was 800.

THE WEATHER.

The day was the warmest in the season. The sun was broiling, though, later, tempered by a delicious breeze, less useful, however to the rival crews, to whom, at times, it caused a left-hand labor, than to the panting, and, in some cases, half-suffocated crowds. But, at the best, the breeze, though stiff occasionally, scarcely ruffled the otherwise glassy surface of the waters. It appears that the gentlemen of Harvard have been agreeably disappointed in the weather they expected to find. Instead of perpetual rains, mists and fogs, they have had a succession of days more like those of their own climate. On the day of the race, the heat rose to 95° in the sun, a temperature more agreeable to the Americans than to the Oxford men.

PRELIMINARIES.

Early in the day any one accustomed to London might have seen that some gigantic event was astir, though he might not have known exactly what. At any point in the metropolis, the chances were as he passed along that he would hear one man ask another the anxious question, "Which will win?" and if he did not attend to it at first, have his attention riveted at last by the constant repetition of the same question. Four-horsed omnibuses, carriages and pairs, vehicles of every irregular description, which swarm into the streets on a Derby day, might be seen in all directions, with the exception of the drag. Moreover, from noon to 3 o'clock, the river was alive with a perfect fleet of boats of all sorts and sizes, all moving in the direction of Putney. In this respect, the only habitual feature of the annual race wanting was the fleet of steamers crowded up to their funnels. Only two steamers were allowed to accompany the boats. After 3 o'clock a chain was stretched taut across a line of barges in front of the Star and Garter at Putney, and all traffic up and down the river stopped. Sinister rumors prevailed that certain steamers would defy the law, but they were not fulfilled. Mr. LORD, acting for the Thames Conservancy, with two tugs and 200 policemen, for the first time in the annals of boat racing cleared the course. These, with the police along the banks of the river, make up together a body of 1,000 police.

THE CREWS.

Toward 5 o'clock in the afternoon the crews were eagerly expected. Oxford came out first and was lustily cheered. As usual, the men wore their flannel jerseys and blue caps, and white flannel wrappers round their throats. Their arms were covered nearly to the elbow and their shoulders hidden. Whether owing to the heat or the anxiety, they looked pale, but calm, and they moved about awaiting the moment to take up their final position with their usual quiet ease. They were not, however, to be outdone in modesty by the Harvard men, who followed them quickly, amid even louder cheers, but whose demeanor struck all observers by its unostentatious calm and self-possession. It was observed that the Americans were of a more tawny complexion, and their burnished bronze seemed to shine in the sun with promise of longer endurance. The fact, moreover, of their having won the toss and got the Middlesex or favorable side, coupled with their muscular appearance, turned the betting a shade in their favor. Their jerseys, being cut short round the shoulder, gave them the appearance of being very much more powerful than their rivals, and caused some misgivings in otherwise prepossessed friends of Oxford. On the other hand, the bandages they wore round their heads and over their eyes gave them a rather invalided look, which contrasted strangely with their herculean frames. The Englishmen seemed, however, though in disguise, heavier men, more evenly matched, while the Americans, with the exception of Mr. SIMMONS, appeared lighter and more wiry. One set of men seemed to suggest weight, staying power, method and science; the other, fire, impetuosity, and a determination to make pluck the standard of effort.

THE RACE.

For some reason unexplained (I believe because some river steamer on its way up river to take its place along the bank nearly swamped the Oxford boat as she was being launched) whatever the reason, the start which ought to have been made at 5 o'clock precisely, did not take place till 5 hours 14 minutes 6¼ seconds. The starter, Mr. W. BLAIKIE, Secretary of the Harvard University Boat Club, having taken the crews under his charge, called out in a loud and emphatic manner twice the usual question, "Are you ready?" to which Oxford twice answered with a loud and emphatic "No!" The third call brought a yes, and then amid hundreds of thousands of beating hearts Mr. BLAIKIE cried.

THEN GO!

Hardly had the words passed his lips, when a shout arose on the Press boat, on the umpire's boat and along the shores: "Harvards to the fore," which brought out a volley of 'rrah!'s 'rrah!'s 'rrah!'s on all sides from the Americans, who flocked to the sight. It was quite true. Harvard "caught hold of the water first," at once commenced the lead, and half-way between the starting-point and SIMMONS' boat-house—say two hundred yards—were half a length in front of the Oxonians. A hundred yards more and the Americans, who were traveling very fast, had increased their lead of the Oxford crew to a length, as near as may be, and a little further, at the Bishop's Creek, they were clear, and daylight between the boats. The shouting and cheering on the shores was terrific, and rolled up before the boats like the roar of a battle. I exaggerate nothing. If I were to attempt to describe the excitement, I should fail. Meanwhile Oxford was rowing a fine deliberate thirty-nine strokes a minute like machinery—their trim little coxswain, with his neat little straw hat, and elbows stuck to his body, looking straight before him, as if he had been carved in stone. The Harvard crew started at forty-five strokes per minute, making occasionally forty-six. Their rowing was to ordinary eyes indistinguishable from that of Oxford. Their time was excellent, and their style took everybody by surprise. I beg my American readers, in reading this, to underline it, because this race, being one of the finest ever rowed, depends upon many minutiæ and rowing technicalities with which you in America are less familiar than we are. The race was a *bona-fide* race, and a splendid race *for two miles*. But the course was a four and a half mile course. Harvard, who led the race fairly and unequivocally for two miles odd, rowing splendidly during that time, were then gradually and quietly but certainly passed by Oxford. Harvard never recovered it; and then all the differences between the two styles became apparent, without chronometer and without special knowledge. While Oxford "slogged" away at the same apparently divinely-ordained thirty-nine strokes a minute, regular as clockwork, firm as machinery, Harvard, once passed, dropped from forty-six strokes to forty-two. They seemed, it was observed, as it were, to "crack,"—the dark blue boat drawing away from them in a most decided manner. Not only at this point, but to the end, Oxford was still rowing their thirty-nine strokes a minute, and, what was more remarkable, with the same imperturbable ease and regularity. The effect was very striking indeed, and beyond the reach of cavil. Time after time Captain LORING cleverly contrived to emancipate his right hand from the steering and to dash water over his splendid crew during their many efforts and their renewed "spurts." But in vain. The race was irretrievably lost. And when they reached the goal, they were visibly distressed, Oxford untouched. This is the more noteworthy, as the Harvardians, though lighter, were older and more set than the Oxonians. The time of the race was 22 minutes 20 8-10ths seconds, and the difference between the boats 6 seconds. The usual estimate gives Oxford a victory of three clear boat-lengths, between boats, *i. e.*, four boat-lengths. This is disputed on the authority of one of the judges, who assigns one length and a half as the true difference. But, on the one hand, it must be taken into account that an ill-advised punter at the fag end of the race chose to cross the river, bearing a lady with him, right across Oxford's course, amid the execrations of both shores and both steamers, and to the great and dire distress of the poor lady. This incident cost Oxford probably one boat's length. Another palpable circumstance is that the Oxford boat seeing the Harvard boat well behind, paddled toward the end without any effort to reconquer the advantage they had lost owing to the ill-timed accident. Against this we must set the fact that Mr. BURNHAM, the Harvard coxswain, although he steered admirably, was new to the task and made one or two mistakes, which cost him a boat's length. But although in all the papers and in most of the correspondences you will read much about the bad steering of Mr. BURNHAM, you must not lay much stress upon it. Amid all the bends and powerful currents of the river, and a river new to him, it is not too much to say that Mr. BURNHAM acquitted himself not only well, but with remarkable ability. "The greatest man," said NAPOLEON, "is not he who makes no mistakes, but the fewest." Even English judges, though they praise the Oxford coxswain's steering, and very fine it was, do not absolve him from mistakes. Mr. BURNHAM had a fatal difficulty to contend against. His crew was not an evenly balanced crew. The stroke side was much the stronger, and as the race wore on Mr. BURNHAM found it evidently more and more necessary to equalize the forces by means of the rudder. But one thing is certain, if Oxford won, she won a race worth winning. The saying in everybody's mouth is: "It is the race between Oxford and Cambridge over again." Meaning, of course, the English, not the American Cambridge. But, it may be added, the Americans have not, as Cambridge has, been beaten year after year, and always upon the same system. When next the Americans meet Oxford, as we all hope they soon may, perhaps we may learn that they understand science as well as pluck. Pluck they have, and endurance, and the never-say-die of the Anglo-Saxon—the only difference between them and Oxford is a minute difference between the methods and systems of two universities. I believe I may live, if I live a few years, perhaps months, to see Harvard and Oxford run a race nose to nose.

The Winners' 'Vantage.

From the London Times, Aug. 31.

We are requested by the judge to correct an error in our report of the Oxford and Harvard Boat Race, as to the distance by which the match was won. Sir AUBREY PAUL, who officiated in the above capacity, asserts that the Oxford crew only won by a length and a half, and the occupants of the judge's boat, to the number of three or four—including JOHN PHELPS, who acts as judge at the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race—all agree that when the crews passed the flag an interval of half a length only separated the stern of the Oxford from the bow of the Harvard boat, but that the latter were rowing very wide of their opponents. There can be no doubt that the judge was in a far better position to note accurately the positions of the boats at the close of the race than the occupants of the steamers astern, and especially of the Press-boat, which, being close to the Middlesex shore, was compelled to stop her engines to avoid running over the now notorious rowboat, into which the Oxford crew so narrowly escaped running into just before reaching the post; and the confusion which prevailed afloat directly the contest was over prevented the *Sunflower* from getting to the judges' boat to ascertain minutely the actual distance by which the race was won. We can only add that the sculler, whoever he may be, who so unpardonably obstructed the progress of the winners, more nearly succeeded in losing the race for his own countrymen than was at first supposed, as his perverseness, after being warned by several spectators near him to get out of the way, enabled the Harvard crew, who were several lengths astern off Mortlake Brewery, to come up within two lengths of the Oxonians, as they paddled easily past the winning post on hearing the gun fire, the Americans at this moment making a final spurt as they were taken diagonally across the river by their coxswain.

A STEAMER IN A STORM.

Narrow Escape of the Steamer Cambridge in the Recent Storm—Frightful Experiences of the Passengers and Crew.

From the Boston Journal, Sept. 10.

A brief telegram, received in this city yesterday afternoon, announced the safety of the steamer *Cambridge*, bound for this port from Bangor, for which serious apprehensions had been felt. From a passenger by the *Cambridge*, who arrived in this city by midnight from Portland with others of the *Cambridge's* passengers, we have been favored with a connected account of the terrific experience which passengers and crew were compelled to undergo.

The steamer left Rockland, at which place she had stopped on her way from Bangor, at about 5:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the weather being calm but foggy. This continued to be the condition of things till toward 8 o'clock. At 7:45 she passed Monhegan Light. Soon after the gale struck her and continued with increasing violence, checking somewhat the progress of the vessel, but not causing serious apprehension till the hour of 9:45, when her rudder became disabled.

Not immediately apprehending the nature of the difficulty, the Captain reduced the steam from a pressure of twenty-nine to twenty pounds, which, however, did not avail, whereupon the steam was raised again, which resulted in a complete disability of the vessel by the bursting of the main steam-pipe.

To add to the terror of the event, the pipe burst at a point where—encased in wood—it passed through the main saloon, filling the cabin with steam, and causing the utmost consternation—in fact, panic—among the passengers. From this moment the boat was utterly beyond control, and swung broadside to the gale. In this position, and in the trough of the sea, she continued to drift helplessly during the succeeding six hours, or until near 4 o'clock in the morning. The officers were well aware of the certainty that she was drifting toward shore and accordingly took soundings from time to time.

At 4 o'clock or a little earlier, the lead indicated twenty-five fathoms of water, whereupon the anchors were let go, and for the first time during these long and terrible hours the boat swung head to the wind. Fortunately, indeed, the anchors held, and she rode out the now somewhat subsided gale, but labored heavily in the midst of the rolling surf. When daylight dawned, a scene, if possible, still more appalling was disclosed in the fact that the vessel lay in a position almost surrounded by breakers—those astern being not more than half a mile, and probably less, distant. The feeling of the passengers was unanimous that their preservation from impending death had been miraculous.

The location on the chart is denoted as Egg Rock, which is off the mouth of George's River, near Bristol, and one of the most dangerous parts of the coast. The steamer lay to her anchors in this position till 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday.

Meanwhile her critical position had been observed by the crews of several fishing vessels, which approached as near as was safe, and offered such assistance as was in their power. By this means dispatches were sent on shore by the clerk of the boat, Mr. WASGATT, and by another gentleman so that relief could be called.

At 2 P. M. the steamer *New-England*, Captain FIELD, approached and made fast a hawser by which the *Cambridge* was towed back to Rockland, a distance of about thirty miles. The steamer *Richmond*, Captain DENNISON, met them and offered aid, but at the moment it was not required.

Rockland was reached on the return about 9 P. M. The passengers of the *Cambridge* were refunded their passage money, and were furnished with a good breakfast by the Captain of the *Cambridge*. Friday morning they proceeded to Portland by the steamer *Richmond*, where they arrived in season for the afternoon Boston train. Resolutions expressive of appreciation of the courage and skill of the officers of the *Cambridge* were adopted and signed by all the passengers, who are unanimous in the warmest praise of their conduct during all the trying scenes of the disaster. The engineer of the boat, Mr. HAWTHORNE, and his son and assistants, stood faithfully by their machinery, and did all that was possible to promote the safety of the steamer. Mr. HAWTHORNE suffered a dislocation of his arm in the performance of his duty, but no others were seriously injured, though some were cut by broken glass. The steamer, though damaged in her upper works, is sound in her hull, and did not leak at all, but proved herself a staunch and strong vessel.

The Bangor *Whig* adds that the *Katahdin*, from Boston, arrived there at 5:30 o'clock on Thursday night, and that Captain RICH saw many vessels ashore on the coast, among them the *Jane Eliza*, Captain CREAMER, loaded for Boston. She is a wreck. The *Katahdin* found a heavy sea outside, and blowing a fearful hurricane. Saw many vessels with loss of sails. Saw a large fleet of fishermen lying to, apparently all right. The *Katahdin* met with no damage, but her reports include twenty-seven vessels on shore, besides a number of sailboats.

THE LATE SENATOR FESSENDEN.

The Cause of his Death—Dispatch from Secretary Fish.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Sept. 10.

A *post-mortem* examination of the body of Senator FESSENDEN was made by Dr. FOSTER, of this city, yesterday morning. Drs. PERLEY, of Bridgton, HORATIO SMITH, of New-York, WOOD, GILMAN and DAVIES, of this city, and Dr. FESSENDEN, surgeon in charge of the Marine Hospital and brother of the Senator, being in attendance. It was found that just above where the smaller bowels enter into the larger, the canal had contracted so as to be entirely closed, and the bowels for a foot or more above the obstruction were in a high state of inflammation. A perforation was also found above the obstruction, and it was the opinion of the physicians that at the time he first called the doctor, on Tuesday, the 31st day of August, he had made this rupture, and that human skill could avail nothing toward saving his life; and that when he felt the severe pain, a few hours before his death, after returning to his bed, he probably increased this rupture, bringing on immediate dissolution; that this trouble had been coming on for some time back, Mr. FESSENDEN having been a sufferer from chronic diarrhœa for at least a year past, and that the few days before the physicians were called the constipation, which he looked upon as a favorable sign toward restoring a healthy action to the system, was really a most alarming symptom.

The following dispatch from the Secretary of State was received yesterday by Judge FESSENDEN, (brother of the late Senator,) who is stopping at the house of Judge FOX in this city:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1869.

Hon. Samuel C. Fessenden:

Your brother was my friend; one for whom I have long cherished affection and admiration. His death fills me with grief. I have communicated the sad news to the President, who received it with most profound regret. He feels it a severe national loss, and tenders his sympathy to the family and friends of the late Senator, to the State which he so ably represented, and to the country he served so faithfully.

HAMILTON FISH.

The Lincoln Monument at Springfield—Remarks by Senator Trumbull.

Work was commenced on the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill., on Thursday. Prayer was offered by Rev. Father HALE, of that city, when, in the absence of Governor OGLESBY, Hon. JESSE K. DUBOIS made a written statement of the finances of the Association, showing that after all liabilities now contracted ($151,000) were paid, there would yet remain over $6,000 unexpended. It was desirable, however, that the four groups proposed by Mr. MEADE to accompany the statue of Mr. LINCOLN, which would cost about $54,000, should be obtained to complete the monument. This amount would have to be raised before this desirable object could be attained. Each member of the Association then threw out a spadeful of dirt. Judge TRUMBULL being present, was called upon and made the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS here assembled: Of course it is not a difficult thing for any one to speak of the virtues and character of Mr. LINCOLN. He needed not the monument that is about to be erected here to perpetuate his name or his virtues. The time in which he lived, the events with which he was connected, the manner of his death, has made his name historic and will last as long as the annals of this great country remain. But it is well, not for him, for he will not be affected by this beautiful monument that is to be erected, but it is well for us to erect thi monument, and it should be considered a privilege that we, the people who knew him best, are permitted to erect a monument to his memory. It does us all good to gather here, and it will do future generations good, who shall come here in future times, and gaze on the monument above the remains of him who shall sleep here. The purity of his life will be an example for the youths of this country, I trust, in all time to come, and as they come here they will carry away, as we go to-day, better feelings. It will make us all better to have assembled here this morning, and as future politicians and men engaged in public affairs so gather around this monument in future time, they will all derive benefit from it. It will serve to remove all asperities, all hates and all bitterness of feeling, and make us feel kinder and better toward each other. No man can come here and gaze upon the monument erected over Mr. LINCOLN without feeling that every citizen of the country is his brother, and that we are all citizens of a common country. They will all go away feeling, in the language of Mr. LINCOLN himself, and God grant that we to-day, as we part from this place, and all who shall assemble here hereafter, may go away feeling as he did, "Charity for all."

THE TURF.

The Fashion Course, L. I., Race Meeting—Second Day—Lobelia Wins the Hurdle Race and General Duke the Mile-Heat Race.

Yesterday was the second day of the running meeting on the Fashion Course, it having been postponed from the previous Wednesday on account of the unfavorable weather. The day was clear and pleasant, notwithstanding which the attendance was not large, being confined almost entirely to the regular *habitués* of the track and that class who make speculation on racing issues their legitimate business. The course was in excellent order for running, and with the capital programme of sport provided, a larger attendance might reasonably have been anticipated. The result of this meeting has afforded another instance of a fact which we have repeatedly stated, that racing cannot be made successful on Long Island. The experiment has often been tried, and always with the same want of success; and even when recently attempted on the popular Prospect Park Course, under the direct auspices and management of the American Jockey Club itself, it proved a decided failure, as far as the pecuniary results were concerned.

The racing yesterday comprised a hurdle race of mile heats for a purse of $400, and a race of mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $800. For the hurdle race the entries were J. THOMPSON'S b. m. *Lobelia*, J. W. WELDON'S ch. g. *Simple Simon*, and J. H. B. TODD'S br. h. *Harry Booth*. *Lobelia* was the favorite, bringing in the pools $140; *Harry Booth*, $100; and *Simple Simon* $50. The weights carried were: *Lobelia*, 143 pounds, ridden by DOWNING; *Harry Booth*, ridden by LEE, 140 pounds; and *Simple Simon*, 129 pounds, with KAY up.

FIRST HEAT.—*Harry Booth* took the lead over the first hurdle, with the favorite last, but the latter rushed to the front directly afterward, and at the second hurdle was a length ahead of *Simple Simon*, who was as far before *Booth*. These positions were unaltered as they cleared the third hurdle, but *Harry Booth* in coming up the stretch deprived *Simple Simon* of second place. He, however, could not reach *Lobelia*, who jumped the fourth and last hurdle a length before him, and won the heat cleverly in 1:51¾; *Simple Simon* a length behind *Booth*.

SECOND HEAT.—The betting was now $100 to $20 on *Lobelia*, who evidently had the superiority in speed over both her opponents. She took the lead from the start, maintained it throughout, and jumping her hurdles cleanly, won the heat and race by a length in 1:53¼; *Harry Booth* beating *Simple Simon* eight lengths for second place.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND, Saturday, Sept. 11.—Purse $400; hurdle race; mile heats.

J. Thompson's br. m. Lobelia, 143 pounds	1 1
J. H. B. Todd's br. h. Harry Booth, 140 pounds	2 2
J. W. Weldon's ch. g. Simple Simon, 129 pounds	3 3

Time—1:51¾, 1:53¼.

The mile-heat race, best three in five, for a purse of $800, had three entries, viz.: J. O'DONNELL'S ch. c. *General Duke*, 4 years, 104 pounds; J. W. WELDON'S ch. h. *Local*, 6 years, 118 pounds; and R. W. WALDEN'S b. m. *Bonnie Braes*, 4 years, 101 pounds. *General Duke*, in consequence of the great form he showed at Saratoga, was a warm favorite, and in one pool he sold for $510; *Local*, $100, and *Bonnie Braes*, $40.

FIRST HEAT.—*Bonnie Braes* took the lead when the drum tapped, with the favorite second and *Local* last; and they ran thus past the quarter-pole and along the backstretch, the mare leading a couple of lengths. After passing the half-mile pole, *General Duke* went up and deprived *Bonnie Braes* of the lead, and, retaining it throughout, won easily by a length and a half, *Local* beating *Bonnie Braes* three lengths. Time—1:46.

SECOND HEAT.—The betting was now $100 to $20 on *General Duke* winning. He took the lead at the start, and, with *Bonnie Braes* at his quarters, made the running throughout, and won the heat by a length, in 1:54. *Local*, who did not go for the heat, was twenty lengths behind the mare.

THIRD HEAT.—Betting $100 to $8 on *General Duke*, who made the running to the quarter-pole, where *Bonnie Braes* lapped him, and raced with him to the half-mile pole; *Local* two lengths behind them. On the Flushing end *General Duke* assumed the lead, and the mare's bolt being shot, the issue lay between the favorite and *Local*. The race, however, was never in doubt, for *General Duke*, full of running, galloped home a winner by two lengths in 1:45¾—the fastest heat ever run on Long Island. *Bonnie Braes* was a bad third, ten lengths behind *Local*.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $800; mile heats, three in five.

J. O'Donnell's ch. h. General Duke, 4 years	1 1 1
J. W. Weldon's ch. h. Local, 6 years	2 3 2
R. W. Walden's b. f. Bonnie Braes, 4 years	3 2 3

Time—1:46, 1:54, 1:45¾.

Another War Vessel for Hayti.

The United States war steamer *Algonquin*, reported previously as having been sold by the Government to M. EVARISTE LAROCHE, (*Charge d'Affairs* of Hayti,) in behalf of his Government, is to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on Monday, to that gentleman. She is to be put under the command of an officer of the United States Navy, detailed for the purpose. She has one eleven-inch 100-pounder, six thirty-pounders, and will be well fitted out in all other respects. She will sail about the last of the week for Port-au-Prince as an addition to President SALNAVE'S navy, which consists of the steamers *Alexander*, *Pelion* and *Salnave*, and the sailing bark *D'Union*, all formerly American vessels.

Arrest of a Liquor Dealer for Felonious Assault.

Justice HOGAN issued a warrant yesterday at the request of the District-Attorney for the arrest of WM. HIGGINS, a liquor dealer at No. 3 Clark-street, on the complaint of MICHAEL BRADY, of No. 148 West Twenty-sixth-street, who accuses him of having, on the 3d of August, struck him on the head with a club, and also shooting him through the cheek with a pistol. The accused was subsequently arraigned before the Magistrate, when he denied the assault and stated that the complainant had entered his place and abused him for no reason whatever. As he desired an examination the Magistrate adjourned the case until Monday, the 20th inst., and allowed the prisoner to give bail in the sum of $500. THOMAS WHEELAN, of No. 4 Centre-street, giving surety. This is not the first time HIGGINS has been under arrest for the reckless and criminal use of formidable weapons.

The Egan-Haggerty Homicide.

DENNIS EGAN, the keeper of a low drinking den in South Brooklyn, who was indicted on a charge of manslaughter in having, on the night of the 12th of April last, pushed JAMES HAGGERTY, while drunk, out of his bar-room into the street, thereby causing injuries from which HAGGERTY died in the Forty-third Precinct Station-house, was on Friday convicted of assault and battery in the Court of Sessions, and remanded for sentence. Policeman HENNESSY, who was indicted for assault and battery upon the same HAGGERTY, at the same time, who has not yet come up for trial, is said by the Court officers to be in danger of conviction of manslaughter.

The Abattoir Injunction Case.

Chancellor ZABRISKIE, of Jersey City, on Friday rendered an opinion in the Abattoir injunction case, in which, after declining to pass upon the point whether the charter of the New-Jersey Stock-yard and Market Company relieves it from the effect of the statute of April 6, 1865, he proceeds to declare the belief that the business, as now carried on by the defendants so, affects the health, comfort or property of the complainants as to be a nuisance which the Court should restrain, and enjoins the defendants from keeping hogs on or near the premises more than three hours, (the injunction not to be in force until after the 15th inst.,) and restrains the permitting of blood, offal, &c., to be deposited in the bay or on the shore. He expresses the opinion that the evils complained of can be corrected, and announces his intention to appoint a Commission to investigate them and report to him.

NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

The Flood of Applicants for Positions—The New Building.

Notwithstanding the positive notice that the Postmaster will entertain no more personal applications for positions in the Post Office, a large number of place-seekers present themselves there daily, the average number being nearly seventy-five. On Friday one squad of twenty-seven stood at one time at General JONES' green door seeking admittance, but the Janitor steadily refused to send up their cards, as they would not be received. No more appointments will be made in the office until the Postmaster receives permission to appoint City mail collectors, and these will be but few in number.

Colonel VAN BRUNT is now inspecting the various branch offices in the City, examining their condition and looking after the efficiency of the carriers.

The work on the new Post Office is progressing rapidly. The architect, Mr. MULLETT, is fully alive to the necessity of completing the building as soon as possible, and seems to have infused some of his own activity into the sub-contractors. The entire force is as busy as a hive from morning till night and from night till morning. At present they are engaged in preparing for the main work. Supports have to be made to keep the street from falling in; derricks must be rigged up, stone and lumber piled away, and a hundred other preliminaries attended to, before the foundation walls can be laid. That no time may be wasted, two gangs of men are now employed, one in the day and one at night. The latter work by the light of three strong calcium burners with nearly as much ease as by sunlight. The excavations deepen every day, some two hundred carts being used in carrying away the dirt. The outside fence is already beginning to look picturesque with flaming notices and advertisements, which help materially in keeping the eyes of the curious from trying to see what is going on within.

The Humboldt Torchlight Procession.

The delegates of the German societies held another meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last evening, to complete the arrangements for the torchlight procession of Tuesday next. Mr. STEFFEN presided, and a report of the Executive Committee was submitted, embracing the details of the procession. The German printers will appear in the procession with two wagons, one carrying a printing-press, and the other the Humboldt bust. Another wagon will bear a globus, surmounted by characters in costume, representing the five divisions of the globe. The procession will be formed in four divisions as follows: First Division, the Turnverein; Second Division, the trades' unions; Third Division, the vocal and musical societies; Fourth Division, lodges and other societies. The Turnverein has made arrangements for a special Humboldt celebration, at the Turn Hall, on to-morrow evening, when an oration will be delivered by Dr. DONAI, the editor of the *Arbeiter Union*. The programme for this special celebration presents a series of vocal and musical performances, declamations, &c., and will be wound up by a *Commers*.

The German literary societies also held a meeting at the National Assembly Rooms last evening to complete the arrangements for their festival on Tuesday evening, for which a rich programme has been prepared. On returning to headquarters the procession will pass through Avenue A and Houston-street, where the houses will be fully illuminated.

A Boarding-House Thief Arrested.

On the 8th inst. the seamen's boarding-house kept by CONSTANTINE ADAMS, at No. 376 Water-street, was robbed, the occupants losing two silver watches, one gold watch, two gold chains, five breastpins, and some other articles, valued at $320, besides $105 in American currency and English gold coin. The only person who could be suspected was CARDON BECKMAN, a native of Tunis, Algiers, and a seaman, who had suddenly absented himself from the premises. The Police made search for and arrested the fugitive, finding him in possession of a portion of the plunder. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, yesterday, he was fully committed for trial in default of bail.

Further Speculations of Mr. James Fisk, Jr.—A New Railroad and River Steamboat Contemplated.

It is said that Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., proposes a third rail from Albany to Saratoga, over the Rochester and Syracuse Road, to connect with the Susquehanna route, so as to give a broad-guage connection with the West. If the Syracuse Company refuse his proposals, he intends to build a new road on his own account. He also contemplates building a steamer to run between New-York and Albany, 600 feet long, 60 feet beam, with a 150-inch cylinder, which, when completed, will overtop any steamer in the world in size and magnificence. The boat is to leave New-York at 8 o'clock in the morning and return the same evening.

The Thirty-Second District Internal Revenue Embezzlement—Surrender of Mr. Matteson.

H. B. MATTESON, one of the persons charged by Assessor CLEVELAND with having appropriated moneys belonging to the Government, voluntarily delivered himself up on Friday. He learned of the warrant for his arrest at his country residence in Chenango County, in this State, and immediately started for this City. He gave bail before Commissioner SHIELDS in the sum of $5,000 to appear for examination. The accused was formerly engaged in Ex-Collector SHOOK'S revenue district in the capacity of Deputy Collector. The examination in the case of Mr. SHOOK will commence to-day.

Fifteenth Ward Democratic Association.

This Association met last evening in Pryor's Hall, on Thirteenth-street, and formed a permanent organization, as follows: President, John Burt, Jr.; Vice-President, Henry Fox; Second Vice-President, James Sullivan; Secretary, James E. Daniels; Treasurer, Dr. Stephen Clark; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Sullivan.

Two speeches were made on the necessity of maintaining the principles of the Democratic Party, and especially of redeeming the Fifteenth Ward from the Republicans, who have generally carried it in previous elections. The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

Counterfeiting United States Currency.

Commissioner STILLWELL received a complaint yesterday in which E. WOODWARD, GEO. MARSHALL and JAMES CODDINGTON were charged with having manufactured and issued counterfeited 25 cent notes. MARSHALL was taken as a Government witness. He testified that he had negotiated with WOODWARD for $1,000 worth of counterfeit stamps at 40 cents on the dollar. Testimony was furnished in regard to CODDINGTON, showing that he had offered to sell a quantity of counterfeit money, and that he had been arrested with a considerable amount in his possession. WOODWARD was held in the sum of $8,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. CODDINGTON was held in the sum of $2,000.

Base Ball—Eckfords against Actives.

The champion Eckfords yesterday played with the Actives, of Wappinger Falls, in this State, at the Union Grounds. The latter are young players, but showed some good work during the game, and were not beaten as badly as they expected to be, the score standing 31 to 8 in favor of the champions. Mr. VAN VELSOR, of the Niagaras of Buffalo, acted as umpire. The following is the summary of the innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckfords	2	4	6	3	5	2	4	3	2	—31
Actives	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	0	0	—8

To-morrow the Indians appear on the Union Grounds, and on Wednesday and Thursday the Athletics, of Philadelphia, meet the Eckfords and Mutuals.

For Future Reference.

ANDREW FOX, who was arrested yesterday at the Western Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, for attempting to swindle a countryman by means of the "confidence" game, was taken to Police Headquarters, and by order of Inspector DILKS, his photograph was taken. It was placed in the Rogues' Album for future reference.

Fatally Injured.

Yesterday EDWARD KANE, of Thirty-fourth-street and Eleventh-avenue, fell from the fourth story to the cellar of the new building in Sixty-fifth-street, near Madison-avenue, and was fatally injured. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Police Arrests.

The following are the number of arrests made by the Police for the past week: Saturday, Sept. 4, 271; Sunday, Sept. 5, 149; Monday, Sept. 6, 243; Tuesday, Sept. 7, 219; Wednesday, Sept. 8, 186; Thursday, Sept. 9, 234; Friday, Sept. 10, 194. Total, 1,496.

Dangerous Condition of the Long Island Railroad.

The Grand Jury of Suffolk County, which closed its sessions at Riverhead on Friday, found an indictment against the Long Island Railroad, declaring it to be a nuisance and dangerous to life.

BE BEAUTIFUL.—If you desire beauty you should use HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

It gives a soft, refined, satin-like texture to the Complexion, removes Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Tan, &c., and adds a tinge of Pearly Bloom to the plainest features. It brings the Bloom of Youth to the fading cheek, and changes the rustic Country Girl into a Fashionable City Belle.

In the use of the Magnolia Balm lies the true secret of Beauty. No Lady need complain of her Complexion who will invest 75 cents in this delightful article.

Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Dress your hair with Lyon's Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

Genuine Vichy Water.

Bottled under the supervision of the French Government, for sale by all leading grocers and druggists.

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—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye—Hair Dye—Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

WILLETS—PARRY.—At Philadelphia, on Sept. 8, by Friends' Ceremony, ROBERT R. WILLETS, Jr., of New-York, to TACIE N., daughter of Isaac C. Parry, of Hersham, Penn.

DIED.

CONOVER.—On Saturday, Sept. 11, at South Amboy, N. J., at the residence of her son-in-law, Captain P. V. De Graw, Mrs. CATHARINE S. CONOVER, of this City, in the 83d year of her age.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

COX.—On Friday morning, Sept. 10, at his residence, New-Brighton, S. I., MARK COX, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, New-Brighton, on Sunday, at 2 P. M. Also the members of the Tompkins Lodge, F. A. and A. M., and Richmond County Lodge, I. O. of O. F.

ERICKSON.—On Friday, Sept. 10, JULIUS H. ERICKSON, aged 24 years, 3 months and 8 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 58 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

FRONK.—On Friday evening, Sept. 10, MARY PHILLIPS, wife of Vincent R. Fronk, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 325 Garden-st., Hoboken, at 1 o'clock, on Monday.

HAGGERTY.—On Saturday, Sept. 11, MARIA, widow of the late John Haggerty, in the 89th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, 13th inst., at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 26 Bond-st.

HITCHCOCK.—At Harlem, on Saturday, Sept. 11, HANNAH, widow of John Hitchcock, late of Westchester, aged 74 years, 8 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church at West Farms. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LELLMANN.—On Saturday evening, Sept. 11, at 9 o'clock, AMALIA LELLMANN, wife of Dr. Charles Lellmann, No. 81 East 4th-st.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

PARMLY.—On Friday, Sept. 10, at her father's country residence, Bingham-place, Shrewsbury Township, N. J., LOUISA C. PARMLY, youngest daughter of Eleazar Parmly, of New-York, aged 24 years, 5 months and 2 days.

Funeral services will be held on Monday, Sept. 13, at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will meet the 9 o'clock boat train by steamboat *Neversink*, from foot of Duane-st., at Red Bank.

PETIT.—On Saturday, Sept. 11, JOHN P. PETIT, in his 49th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father, Joseph Petit, No. 172 Livingston-st., on Monday, 13th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

ROGERS.—On Thursday, Sept. 9, after a long and painful illness, ARTHUR ROGERS, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of New-York Typographical Union No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 8 Colonade-row, Smith-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Sept. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to the New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

New-Orleans papers please copy.

WHITE.—Suddenly, at Toledo, Ohio, on Friday morning, Sept. 10, ELIZABETH W. WHITE, relict of Rev. Samuel White.

The remains will be brought to Staten Island, and the funeral will take place at the First Baptist Church, Graniteville, on Monday, Sept. 13, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Port Richmond, on the arrival of the boat, which leaves Pier No. 19, North River, at 12 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS and PINS, BRACELETS, NECKLACES, LOCKETS, &c., of our own importation, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS, PARIS FANS,

New styles, of our own importation, just received by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND FINGER RINGS,

Of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SILVER WARE.

Spoons, Forks, Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

J. DE PALMA, MINISTER OF THE Protestant Episcopal Church, and in charge of the Church of Santiago in this City, offers his services as Professor of the Spanish Language and Literature, this being his native language. He can teach also French and Italian. He can make arrangements for classes in colleges or academies, also for private lessons. He will translate books, pamphlets or any kind of documents from the Spanish, French, Italian or Portuguese into English, or vice versa. Address No. 409 West 34th-st. The best references given.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.; the original Mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M.; Sunday School at 9½ A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.; short addresses by visitors, singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF the Baptist Sunday-School Union will meet with the Pilgrim Baptist Church, in 33d-st., near 8th-av., MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, 1869, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Best Method of Conducting the Meetings of the Teachers' Association.*

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancy and Rivington sts.—Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The sacrament at 3 o'clock. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. A. H. CLAPP WILL PREACH AT the New-England Church, Rutgers' Chapel, 5th-av., near 42d-st., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion in connection with the morning service. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock P. M. All the seats are free.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av.—Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. PENTECOST, of Covington, Ky., will supply the pulpit on SUNDAY. Preaching in the morning at 10½, and evening at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, CONvenient for strangers, 14th-st.—opposite Academy of Music—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Rev. HENRY DUYCKINCK will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. Dr. SAMUEL BAKER, formerly of Williamsburg, L. I., will preach SUNDAY, 12th inst., morning and evening. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of discourse in the morning: "*Faith in Christ the Necessity of Our Nature;*" in the evening: "*The Woman Healed by Touching Christ's Garment.*"

REOPENING.—THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Mission Chapel, No. 313 Rivington-st., near Lewis-st., having been remodeled and improved, will be reopened for Sunday School and religious purposes SUNDAY, Sept. 12. Special services at 2 P. M., when addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. E. SEARLES, of Brooklyn, Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF, D. D., of New-York, and WM. K. PEYTON, Esq. Singing by the children of the Sabbath School.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Preaching at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. J. J. SMITH, late President New-York Methodist Conference, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD, both at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN Baptist, (Protestant Episcopal,) Murray Hill, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, D. D., Rector, will be reopened for service on SUNDAY, Sept. 12; hours, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers are invited and will be furnished with seats. The Holy Communion will be administered in the morning.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Evening subject—*Heaven and Eternal Day.* Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

IMMORTALITY DEMONSTRATED.—CLAIR R. DE EVERE lectures in large hall, Cooper Institute, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Where are the Mighty Dead?* She will give a poem, (by request,) on *Our Spirit Soldier Boys*, and give such tests as will settle forever the great question of another life.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, REV. DR. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, Rector.—The usual services of this church may be expected on and after SUNDAY, Sept. 12. In the morning at 10½, in the afternoon at 4. The Church of the Resurrection, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., is at present occupied by the parish of St. Thomas.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, large chapel of the University, Washington-square.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free seats. A cordial invitation and special attention to those who are strangers in the City.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The subject for the evening will be *The Recent Coal-Mine Disaster.* Strangers made welcome.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Reservoir-square, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine services on SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

SEVENTH-ST. METHODIST EPIScopal Church, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. C. B. SING, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock by Rev. O. BACKMAN. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS. Communion service after morning sermon. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder WM. H. SPENCER, from Rochester, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*The Death and Resurrection of Christ, and its Relation to a Future Life.* All are cordially invited to attend.

THE WESTMINSTER PRESBYTErian Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., having been thoroughly repaired and furnished with a new organ, will be open for service EVERY SABBATH. Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, No. 17 Greene-st., near Canal.—Services SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Morning's Subject—*Accident;* having reference to the Avondale coal mine fire. Collection in aid of the sufferers.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the temporary chapel of the Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 9th-av., just below 47th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. DAY at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH side 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY, Sept. 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN Church, 34th-st., (near 6th-av.,) will be open for Divine service on SABBATH, Sept. 12. Preaching by Rev. W. STUART, of Prince Edward's Island, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

SERVICES IN THE FOURTEENTH-street Presbyterian Church, corner 2d-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK. Theme, SABBATH MORNING, Sept. 12—*Presbyterian Reunion.*

MOST IMPORTANT TRUTHS.—THE Messenger of the coming King will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Zerubbabel and Joshua as Types.*

SECOND ADVENT PREACHING AT No. 406 Grand-st., one door above Clinton, Sept. 12, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M., by ELA J. K. BELLOWS. Subject—*The Napoleon Dynasty.* The public are invited. Seats free. No collection.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 50th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st., corner of Waverley-place.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. The Rector will (D. V.) preach at both services. Sittings all free.

YORKVILLE FREE EPISCOPAL Church, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. WILLIAM DYMOND, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTErian Church, corner of 10th-st. Services on SABBATH, Sept. 12, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. ALFRED H. KELLOGG. In the morning, on the Reunion of the Presbyterian Church.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—The Rev. C. H. WHINCHENDEN, of Massachusetts, will preach in this church on SUNDAY, Sept. 12. Morning service, 10½ o'clock. Evening service, 7½. At evening service seats free.

REV. MOSES HULL WILL SPEAK before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at the Everett Rooms, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 2½ P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. E. C. SWEETSER, Pastor. Services THIS DAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school service at 9½ A. M. as usual.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOciation, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Prayer meeting SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Open to all. Young men and strangers specially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—This church will be reopened on SUNDAY, the 12th inst. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE FIRST MORAVIAN PROTESTANT Episcopal Church, corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st., will be opened by the Pastor, Rev. A. A. REINKE, on SUNDAY, 12th inst. Service at 10½ A. M.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE Holy Trinity.—The repairs on the church not being completed, it will not be opened until further notice.

A FREE CHURCH AT THE CORNER of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen invited. Seats all free.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th-av. and 11th-st., will be open for divine service SUNDAY, Sept. 12. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, west of Broadway, north side.—God willing, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. H. H. COLE will preach 7½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST Church—Rev. W. D. WRIGHT is supplying the pulpit in the absence of the Pastor, (now in Europe.) Preaching SUNDAYS at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—WILLIAM P. CORBIT, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10 A. M., and in the evening at 7½. Seats free. All are invited.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, morning and evening. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, CORner 5th-av. and 21st-st.—Regular services in this Church SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ROGERS.

THE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAViour, East 25th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on SUNDAY, Sept. 12. Services in the morning at 10½, and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock.

RATIONAL RELIGION.—REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM preaches in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., every SUNDAY MORNING. Service at 10½ o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM.—THERE WILL BE A public circle THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at No. 735 Broadway, top floor. J. B. CONKLIN, Medium.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D.

GRACE CHURCH—BROADWAY AND 10th-st.—Services will be resumed in Grace Church SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

AN ORGANIST WANTS A POSITION in a Protestant Church in this City or vicinity. Address J. E. H., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 11, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	U.S.5-20 C.'62...	121⅛	100	Wells-Fargo Ex..	18⅛
20,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'64..	121⅜	100	Adams Exp.....s3	56⅛
12,000	do............	121⅜	200	N. Y. Cen......b15	206⅛
1,800	U.S. 5-20 C.,'65.c	121⅛	200	do............	204⅝
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3............	119⅞	200	do............	204¾
10,000	do..........b3	120	200	Hudson R.........	183⅛
5,000	do............	120	200	Harlem R....b.c.	157
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. s3............	110⅛	1100	Reading..........	96⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........c	119⅝	600	Lake S. & M. S...	101⅝
1,000	do............	119¾	39	do............	102
20,500	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C..	110⅜	400	do............	101⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s., Cur...	109¾	100	do..........b10	101¾
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	52¾	200	Clev. & Pitts.....	110
20,000	do............	52⅞	600	do............	109⅛
30,000	N. C. St 6s, n...	47⅛	200	do............	109⅝
18,000	do.........s60	47⅛	1700	do............	109
10,000	do............	47⅝	113	C. C. C. & Ind. R.	79
20,000	do.spec. tax.	51⅛	100	Ohio & Miss...s10	31¾
20,000	do............	51	400	do............	31⅝
2,000	La. 6s..........	71	40	Chi. & N. W......	80
1,000	Mo. St. 6s......	87⅛	100	do............	80⅝
5,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is........	90⅛	700	do............	80¼
9,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s '83	90	200	Chi. & N.W. Pf...	89
2,000	Erie 1st M......	98	100	do..........b4	89⅛
2,000	Erie 2d M., '79.	94⅛	400	do............	89⅛
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s........	94⅛	10	do............	89⅛
4,000	Mor.& Es.1st M	99	200	Chi. & R. I........	111⅜
2,000	Mor.& Es.2d M.	92	400	do............	111¼
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st.	92	200	do............	111⅛
3,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M........	82⅜	300	do..........s3	111
6	Amer. Ex. Bank.	117	100	Mil. & St. P......	76⅛
80	West. U. T.......	37	300	M. & St. P. Pf..b30	86
200	do.........b60	37⅛	200	do............	85⅝
10	Del. & Hud. Can.	126	500	do............	85⅛
100	Mariposa Pf......	13⅝	100	P. Ft. W. & Chi. guarant'd....	87⅞
100	do............	13¾	10	do............	87¾
100	do............	13⅞	300	do............	87¼
100	Pacific Mail..s60	77⅛	200	Chic. & Alt........	150¼
50	do............	77¾	100	do............	150⅝
100	do............	77⅝	50	do............	150
10	do............	78	500	N. J. Cen.........	103
			100	Mar. & C. 1st Pf..	20
			100	H. & St. J. R.....	118⅛
			400	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	117
			200	Col., C. & I. C. R.	31

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small.........	121⅝	$3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., 65, new........	120⅛
6,000	do............	122	17,000	do........s3	120⅜
50,000	do............	122⅛	126,500	U.S.5-20 C.,'67.	120⅜
10,000	do............	121⅞	1,000	do............	120⅛
10,000	do..........s3	122⅛	10,000	do..........c	120⅛
50,000	do...bet. call	122⅛	5,000	do............	120⅛
3,000	U. S.6s, '81, R..	121⅛	10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	110⅛
500	U.S. 5-20 R. '64..	121⅛	1,000	U.S.5s,10-40 C...	110⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	N. C. St. 6s.....	55⅛	200	Reading R........	96⅛
20,000	N. C. St.6s,new, special tax....	51⅛	20	L. Sh. & M. S.....	102⅛
19,000	C., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M.....	82⅛	300	do............	101⅞
15,000	Mar. T. 10s,ctfs	38	300	do............	102
20,000	do.........b30	38⅛	400	Cleve. & Pitts....	111
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. Bds........	99⅛	300	Chi. & N. W......	80⅛
100	Mariposa Min....	8⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	89⅛
600	Mariposa Pref....	14	300	Chi. & R.I.........	111⅜
300	do.........b30	14⅛	100	do.........b3	111⅝
100	Cum. Coal Pf..b30	33⅛	800	do............	111⅛
300	Pacific Mail......	77⅛	500	do............	111⅛
100	do............	77⅛	100	H. & St. Jos......	118⅛
300	N.Y.Cen. R.......	205	300	Mil.& St. P. R....	76⅛
400	do............	205⅛	100	do.........b5	76⅛
100	Hudson R.........	184	100	Mil.&St.P.Pf.....	85⅞
			1000	Ohio & Miss. R..	31⅞
			300	do.........b30	31⅞

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Pacific Mail......	77⅛	100	Erie...............	38
200	Reading.........b3	96⅛	100	do............	37⅞
200	L. S. & M. S.....	101⅛	100	do............	37⅞
100	Ohio & Miss. R..	31⅞	100	Erie Pr...........	60⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts.....	110⅛	200	Fort Wayne.......	87⅞
200	Chi. & N.W.......	80⅛	200	do............	87⅞
500	Bos.,H. & E......	17⅛			

SATURDAY, Sept. 11—P. M.

The advertisement of the United States Sinking Fund of Friday, for the purchase of $324,500 United States 5-20s at noon on Saturday, was answered by the following

OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20S:

Firm.	Amount.	Rate.
Fisk & Hatch	$324,500	118.54@119.02
Humbert Bros	104,500	118.85@120.15
G. J. Lawrence	17,000	19
W. Heath & Co	55,000	118.87@119.24
Marx & Co	131,000	119.22@119.60
Frank & Gans	100,000	119.39
E. Sweet & Co	36,000	119.90
J. Freeland	25,000	119.61
Heiser's Sons	100,000	119.07
W. H. Ballantyne	136,000	118.41@118.76
Reid, Leo & Co	119,500	118.98@119.50
Leland Bros	1,000	118.25
C. D. Mathews	40,000	118.43@119.97
A. Frank & Bro	16,000	119.58
Friedman & Co	50,500	119.37
Total offered	$1,260,000	

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF UNITED STATES 5-20S.

Firm.	Amount.	Price.
W. H. Ballantyne	$136,000	118.41@118.76
Reid, Leo & Co	5,600	118.85
Leland Bros	1,000	118.25
C. D. Matthews	5,000	118.43
Fisk & Hatch	105,900	118.54@118.90
Humbert Bros	40,000	118.73@118.85
W. Heath & Co	20,000	118.87
E. Sweet & Co	11,000	118.90
Total accepted	$324,500	

Divided as follows:

1862s	$61,000	1867s	$2,000
1864s	3,000	1868s	77,000
1865s	181,500		
Total			$324,500

The sales of Gold were advanced ⅛@⅛ ₱ cent. over the quotation of Friday night. The transactions of the day were at 135⅝@½@⅝@¾@½—closing about 135½ ₱ cent. The Treasury Office received $2,690,000 during the week (only five business days at the Office) for Customs, and the Banks lose $2,519,656 on their Gold average of the week. The Currency balances of the Treasury are down $3,000,000 from last Saturday, and (quite unexpectedly) the Banks lose $4,341,915 in Greenbacks, and $2,277,762 on the net line of Deposits, while they add $6,314,694 to their Loans and Discounts. The market for Money, after ruling since Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 7 to 10 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, closed easy at 6@7 ₱ cent. on a free offering of balances over Sunday on a comparatively moderate demand. Exchange steady at 108⅜@108¼.

The Public Funds were advanced on Friday's last prices, which were ½@¾ ₱ cent. above the lowest points of the week, and quite a large business was done on the basis of 120¼@120½ ₱ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867. The Railway market was unsettled. Occasionally through the day some spirit was shown in the demand for the Western Roads, and the New-York Roads were comparatively steady. The final differences from Friday night are shown in the table of quotations below. Erie sold on the Street at 37¼@37½ ₱ cent.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110⅝	110⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	121¾	122¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	120	120⅜
American Gold Coin	135⅛	135½
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	52½	53
Virginia Bonds, old	55¾	55½
Missouri Bonds	87¼	87¼
North Carolina Bonds, new	47	47½
New-York Central	204⅞	204¼
Reading Railway	96⅜	96⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	111½	111⅛
Northwest Common	80⅜	80
Northwest Preferred	89⅜	79⅛
Pacific Mail Company	78¼	77⅞
St. Paul Preferred	85⅞	85⅝
St. Paul Common	76⅝	76
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅞	31¾
Hudson River	183⅜	183⅛
Lake Shore	101⅞	102
Wabash	78¾	78⅛

No further action has been had at the Stock Exchange in regard to the Erie Stocks. An informal overture is said to have been made to place the Stock Ledger with the Trust Company, and to countersign the Certificates, without reopening the transfers. But the whole subject is now with the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, who have requested the Committee on the admission of Securities to be dealt in to make proper inquiry into the affairs of the Erie Company, and to report. The following comprise the Governing Committee of the Exchange, the majority of whom will finally determine the question:

Campbell,	S. F. Lockwood,	Brady,
Taylor,	Le Roy,	Marx,
Colville,	T. A. Hoyt,	Van Boskerck,
Bayliss,	J. O'Brien,	Watson,
Seymour,	Hard,	E. S. Munroe,
J. T. Denny,	Brownell,	A. S. Hatch,
Harlshorne,	R. Hatch,	Clarke,
Currie,	Ten Broek,	Van Vleit,
Van Dyck,	Saugarre,	S. V. White,
Stout,	Fanshawe,	Kennedy,
Wilson,	Phipps,	Waller,
Brandon,	Bradford,	Travers,
F. White,	H. E. Dodge,	King.
A. D. Williams.		

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ c. registered, 1881	121⅛	5-20 coup., n. iss., 1865	120⅛
6 ₱ c. coupons, 1881	121⅛	5-20 coupons, 1867	120⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	121⅛	5-20 coupons, 1868	120⅛
5-20 coupons, 1862	122⅛	10-40 coupons	110⅞
5-20 coupons, 1864	121⅛	6s Currency	109¾
5-20 coupons, 1865	121⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal bonds, 1870	100	Connecticut 6s	99¾
Ill. coupon 6s, 1877	101	California 7s	125
Ill. coupon 6s, 1879	100	Cal. 7s, large bonds	125
Ill. war loan	100	Rhode Island 6s	99¾
Indiana 5 ₱ ct	98¾	Alabama 5s	63
Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	61	Alabama 8s	93
Tennessee 6s, new b's.	52¾	N. Y. reg. bou'ty loan	108¾
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	55	N. Y. coup. b'y loan	108⅞
Georgia 6s	80	N. Y. 7s, canal l'n. '70	101
Georgia 7s, new b'ds.	91	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n. '72	102⅛
North Carolina 6s	55	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n. '73	102⅛
N. Carolina new b'ds.	47⅛	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n. '74	103
N. C. special tax	52	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n. '75	103
S. Carolina new b'ds.	66	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n. '77	103
Missouri 6s	87¼	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n. '78	103
Louis. 6s, levee b'ds.	65⅛	N. Y. 5s, canal l'n. '74	101⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Bank of No. America	109⅛
Manhattan	144	Irving	112
Merchants'	128	Metropolitan	137
Mechanics'	140	People's	140
Union	127	Market	124
America	142	Nassau	106
City	200	Shoe and Leather	144
Phenix	109	Corn Exchange	132
North River	90	Continental	100
Tradesmen's	150	St. Nicholas	112
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Importers' & Traders'	140
Seventh Ward	112	Park	170
State of New-York	111	Central National	109
Commerce	128⅛	Eleventh Ward	100
Ocean	99¾	Oriental	150
American Exchange	117	Gold Exchange	140
Chatham	168	Bnkrs' & Brkrs' Assn.	108
Bank of the Republic	120		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Gt. West. 1st, 1888	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.	87	Gt. West. 2d, 1893	81¼
Erie 1st Mort. Ext	98	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	94	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	94
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	86	Morris & Ess. 1st	99
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82⅛	Morris & Ess. 2d	92
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	98⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	100
Harlem 1st	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	96
M. C. new, 1st. 8s, '82	127⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	94⅛
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c., 1st	105	Clev. & P. Con. F.	82⅛
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c., 2d	92	Chic. & Alton S. F.	90
Pac.R. 7s, guar.by Mo.	90	Chic. & Alt. 1st	99⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	119⅛	Chic. & Alt. Inc.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st	93⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92
Alt. & T. H. 2d pref.	80⅛	Peninsula R. R. Bs.	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	75	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s.	100
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	98	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	91¾
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	80	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	86
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	108	Chicago & Mil. 1st	87
Lack. & West. Bs.	90	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	82¼
Del., L. & W. 1st	98	N. & N. H. 6s	98
Tol. & W. 2d	84		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, New-York, Sept. 11.

General balance yesterday	$89,415,645
Gold receipts	794,813
Gold payments	1,836,848
Gold balance	75,770,175
Currency receipts	1,240,379
Currency payments	1,244,082
Currency balance	9,455,210
General balance	88,951,333
Customs—Included in gold receipts	590,000

$1,708,000 Gold Certificates canceled and sent to Washington.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD—SEPT. 11.

Reported by Telegraph to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	..
City 6s, New	101	101⅛
Camden and Amboy	121	121⅛
Pennsylvania Central	57	57⅛
Reading	96⅛	96⅜
Lehigh Valley	56⅛	56¼
Catawissa Preferred	38¼	38⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	30⅛	30¼
Northern Central	48	..
Lehigh Navigation	36	36¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	97½	97⅞

The aggregate amount of imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York for the week ending Sept. 10, 1869, was $3,892,566.

Report of specie, exported from the port of New-York, for the week ending Sept. 11, 1869:

Sept. 6—Schooner C. E. Moody, Para—American Gold	$1,000
Sept. 7—Steamship Saxonia, London—Mexican Dollars	4,000
Sept. 9—Steamship Columbia, Havana—American Silver	3,400
Sept. 9—Steamship Columbia, Havana—Spanish Gold	4,216
Sept. 9—Steamship Hansa, Southampton—Gold Bars	20,173
Sept. 11—Steamship City of Washington, Liverpool—British Gold	12,150
Sept. 11—Steamship City of Washington, Liverpool—Gold Dust	11,500
Total	$56,439

Earnings of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) for the month of August, 1869, gross:

Freight	$154,195 49
Passengers and mails	105,494 55
Total	$259,690 04
Earnings for month of August, 1868	261,139 18
Decrease	$1,449 14

The San Francisco *Alta California* of Sept. 2 says:

"The demand for money for duties has been:

Aug. 26	$18,090 20	Aug. 30	$20,469 80
Aug. 27	29,416 36	Aug. 31	12,090 83
Aug. 28	15,658 81		
Total			$95,726 00
Previously			5,337,427 74
Total Jan. 1 to Sept. 1			$5,433,153 74
Same period 1868			5,715,131 90
Decrease			$281,978 16

The supply of bullion for the month has been about $200,000 short of the receipts for the same month last year. The Mint is actively returning the $1,500,000 advanced by the Treasury in July, in addition to the current business of the month, which will reach about $1,700,000, or $250,000 more than for August last year. The export of treasure has been for the week as follows:

To—	1868.	1869.
New-York per railr'd	....	$135,700 00
New-York per st'r	$329,904 52	....
England	....	412,578 64
Panama	20,000 00	9,000 00
Total	$349,904 52	$557,278 64
Previously by st'r	26,685,838 20	22,926,375 90
Previously by railr'd	....	2,508,176 69
Total	$27,815,297 29	$25,991,830 73
Add duties	5,715,131 90	5,433,153 74
Total since Jan. 1	$33,530,429 19	$31,424,984 47

The exports of the precious metals for the month of August have been comparatively as follows:

	1868.	1869.
Gold bars	$1,442,801 40	$807,239 03
Silver bars	1,045,778 69	1,046,166 97
Gold coin	129,270 50	188,380 38
Total	$2,617,850 59	$2,041,786 38

There has been a decreased production of gold, which manifests itself in the diminished export of $635,562 37 for the month. This indicates partially the decline in the production of bullion.

The exports of produce have been active, as follows, comparatively:

	1868.	1869.
Merchandise	$1,177,653 00	$1,696,909 00
Previously	12,093,829 00	11,188,590 00
Total merchandise	$13,271,482 00	$12,884,680 00
Specie mercantile account	26,685,838 20	25,991,830 73
Duties	5,715,131 90	5,433,153 74
Total exports	$45,472,452 10	$44,308,664 47

The exports of merchandise for August exceed those of the same month last year."

The earnings of the Boston and Maine Railroad for the years ending May 31, 1868 and 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers	$907,133 23	$997,397 09
From freight	603,355 62	689,913 85
From rents	28,909 01	27,568 60
From mails	13,671 58	14,139 51
From interest, premium on stock sold, &c	12,392 94	32,474 50
Total	$1,565,462 38	$1,761,493 55
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road	$169,223 11	$178,920 37
Repairs of bridges	30,639 25	32,777 59
Repairs of fences, &c	6,749 11	6,187 36
Repairs of stations, &c	68,689 99	57,071 53
Repairs of locomotives	80,478 54	81,931 15
Repairs of cars	102,690 96	111,626 33
Removing ice and snow	2,622 57	2,123 68
Switch, gatemen, &c	43,428 17	46,520 85
Passenger expenses	126,067 46	136,273 36
Freight expenses	109,222 11	116,874 60
Wood	69,929 61	42,325 22
Sawing wood; expense of, and pumping water	25,773 59	24,483 72
Oil and waste	15,976 96	19,646 90
Gratuities and damages	5,478 44	9,302 23
General expenses	24,108 76	33,895 72
Taxes	94,466 56	90,984 96
Insurance	5,847 83	6,102 59
Danvers railroad rent	7,500 00	7,500 00
Coal for locomotives	59,362 55	83,588 17
Renewals of rails	87,433 75	99,365 95
Total	$1,129,682 32	$1,204,503 28
Earnings, less expenses	$435,780 06	$556,990 27
Deduct tax on dividends and surplus	21,786 67	24,806 51
Net revenue	$413,993 39	$532,183 76
Reserved for the purchase of rails, and unadjusted liabilities, &c		60,000 00
Leaving		$472,183 76
From which two dividends of five per cent. each have been paid		455,000 00
Balance		$17,183 76
Add balance from previous year		976 017 10
Total, as in general balance sheet		$993,200 86

The above balance of $993,200 86, is invested as follows: In Newburyport Railroad bonds, $300,000; in Danvers Railroad bonds, (guaranteed by this corporation,) $73,000; in the Danvers Railroad contract and stock, $27,430; in the Dover and Winnipiseogee Railroad stock, $258,464 14, and the remainder in expenditures on the road, rolling stock, &c., in addition to the capital received from the sale of stock. It is, therefore, only an element indicating, in some measure, the value of the stock above par; but it is not available for the payment of debts or dividends.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET.

Construction		$4,355,995 84
Equipment		688,819 27
Property accounts—materials		153,601 07
Cash	$52,033 37	
Notes	43,500 00	
Freight bills, &c	15,501 07	
Open accounts	10,716 64—	121,751 08
Land and improvements D. & W. R.R.		22,492 75
Prepaid insurance		2,449 02
Danvers Railroad bonds, indorsed by us, taken at par		73,000 00
Danvers Railroad account		27,430 00
Newburyport Railroad, as per agreement		300,000 00
Great Falls and Conway Railroad bonds, guaranteed by Eastern Railroad in New-Hampshire		20,000 00
Insurance scrip		129 00
Dover and Winnipiseogee Railroad stock		258,464 48
Total		$6,024,123 51
Capital stock		$4,471,274 52
Notes payable	$205,000 00	
Tax bills, estimated	37,971 74	
Sundry balances	38,762 95	—281,554 69
Deposit on account of Newburyport Railroad bonds		2,160 00
Amount payable on account of Newburyport Railroad bonds		1,490 00
Suspense account, being unexpended balance of amount reserved		34,806 86
Tax on dividend and surplus		12,136 58
Dividend payable July 1, 1869		227,500 00
General reserve account, being undivided earnings to date		993,200 86
Total		$6,024,123 51

President—F. COGSWELL. Directors—Francis Cogswell, Peter T. Homer, Nathaniel G. White, E. J. M. Hale, George C. Lord, Amos Paul and John E. Buckford. Treasurer—A. Blanchard, Jr. Superintendent—William Merritt.

The comparative earnings of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company, for July and August last, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.	
July	$218,347	$249,025	Inc. $30,678
August	271,425	341,783	Inc. 70,358
Increase for two months			$101,036

The Titusville (Penn.) *Herald*, of Sept. 9, in its monthly Petroleum report, says:

"The production during August was materially enlarged by the finding of new wells. The daily average, as shown by the shipments during the month and the stocks on hand on the first days of August and September, was 12,157 barrels of forty-three gallons, or an increase of 460 barrels over the daily average for July, and of 176 barrels over the daily average for August last year.

The following table shows the production during August, the average per day, the production previously reported in 1869, and the average per day since Jan. 1; the product from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1 last year, and the average per day for the same time:

		Bbls.
Total shipment of Crude for August of bbls. of 45 gallons each		336,907
Add to reduce to bbls. of 43 gallons each		14,973
Total shipment of bbls. of 43 gallons each		351,880
Stock on hand, Aug. 1	307,136	
Stock on hand, Sept. 1	332,129	
Add increase on Sept. 1		24,993
Total production during August		376,873
Average per day for 31 days	12,157	
Production previously reported		2,255,988
Total production since Jan. 1		2,632,861
Average per day for 243 days	10,843	
Total production same time last year		2,392,779
Average per day same time last year (244 days)		9,806
Average per day during August last year		11,981

The largest increase took place in the Church Run district, where the production, as obtained from the deliveries and stocks on hand, averaged 750 barrels, against 600 barrels during last month. On Upper Cherry Run there was also a considerable increase. At Pithole and Bean Farm and vicinity the enlargement was 110 barrels, and along the Allegheny River south of Franklin there was an increase of about sixty barrels.

In the Pleasantville district there was no falling off of importance, as the daily average during the month under review, as shown by the shipments and stocks, was 1,120 barrels, against an average of 1,200 barrels for July. On Cherrytree Run, where it was generally expected there would be an enlargement, there was a slight decrease. On two or three of the farms on Lower Cherry Run the product fell off about seventy barrels.

At Parker's Landing there was an increase of about two hundred barrels in the estimated product on Sept. 1 over that on Aug. 1.

As compared with the stock on hand Aug. 1, that on the 1st inst. shows an increase of about 25,000 barrels. The total stock on the latter date was 332,129 barrels of forty-three gallons, and included 249,892 barrels in iron tankage, 71,842 barrels at the wells, and 10,395 barrels in wooden tankage, on the hands of refiners, pipe companies and dealers. This latter amount embraced 1,300 barrels at Titusville, 2,450 barrels at Miller, 2,100 barrels at Petroleum Centre, 490 barrels on Cherrytree Run, 800 barrels on the Rynd Farm, 1,255 barrels on the Story Farm, 500 barrels at Tidioute, and at Pithole 1,500 barrels.

Of the total stock 30,000 to 40,000 barrels is unmerchantable.

Of the stock not more than one-third remained unsold on the 1st inst.

The annexed table shows the amount in iron tankage, and the total stock at the dates named:

	Am't in iron t'kage. bbls.	Total stock. bbls.
Nov. 7, 1867	459,000	655,000
Jan. 7, 1868	465,500	534,600
April 7, 1868	486,600	559,100
July 1, 1868	231,039	278,450
Oct. 1, 1868	175,608	263,808
Jan. 1, 1869	172,505	264,805
Feb. 1, 1869	195,967	274,167
March 1, 1869	193,730	282,450
April 1, 1869	231,675	329,324
May 1, 1869	275,395	365,970
June 1, 1869	265,406	355,484
July 1, 1869	230,056	309,266
Aug. 1, 1869	228,596	307,136
Sept. 1, 1869	249,892	332,129

THE SHIPMENTS.

The average daily shipment of crude equivalent of barrels of forty-five gallons each, by all routes, was less than 10,900 barrels. The shipment to New-York increased about 38,000 barrels, but to all other places there was a falling off.

The shipment by the Atlantic and Great Western branch of the Erie Railway, from Oil City to Cleveland, as given below, was obtained from deliveries. The shipment to New-York by the same route was obtained from the agent at Oil City of the above-named Branch.

The shipment of refined reached 31,232 barrels. To this amount we have added forty-four per cent., to bring it to a Crude equivalent.

The shipments by the river were unusually small, having aggregated but 2,054 barrels.

The total shipment of crude equivalent, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, was 2,456,785 barrels, against 2,502,239 barrels during the same time last year.

The following shows the amount of refined, including the shipments, and the difference between it and crude:

Amount refined shipped, bbls	31,232
Difference, bbls	13,701

Recapitulation of the above shipments:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
To New-York	124,705	To Pittsburg	59,320
To Cleveland	98,581	To Portland	2,843
To Boston	13,622	To other points	14,309
To Philadelphia	8,826		
Total bbls			323,206
Difference between crude and refined bbls.			13,701
Shipment of crude equivalent, bbls			336,907

The following were the shipments previously reported:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
To New-York	585,809	To Pittsburg	489,641
To Cleveland	630,227	To Portland	19,975
To Boston	76,202	To other points	125,901
To Philadelphia	110,660		
Total			2,038,415
Difference between crude and refined shipped			71,463
Shipment of crude equivalent			2,109,878

The following were the shipments from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1869, and the Crude equivalent:

To New-York	710,514	Pittsburg	548,961
Cleveland	728,808	Portland	22,818
Boston	90,824	Other points	140,210
Philadelphia	119,486		
Total			2,361,621
Difference between crude and the reshipped			95,164
Shipment of crude equivalent			2,456,785

Of the Saginaw lumber and salt movements, the Toledo *Commercial*, Sept. 8, says:

The shipments of lumber and salt from the Saginaw River have been very heavy this season, greatly exceeding those of any former year. The following table shows the shipment from East Saginaw during August, 1869, and a comparative statement of the same month last year:

	August, 1869.	August, 1868.
Lumber, feet	32,467,022	29,678,710
Lath, pieces	2,597,000	3,796,150
Shingles	11,384,000	7,319,250
Salt, bbls	25,548	27,345
Staves	46,800	299,000
Hoops	......	38,400
Shook, bundles	415	1,070
Sq. timber, pine and oak	16,500	17,255
Pickets	24,920	79,800
Cedar posts	......	50

From Bay City, during the same time, the shipments were as follows:

	August, 1869.	August, 1868.
Lumber, feet	49,217,648	31,932,000
Lath, pieces	3,150,000	3,132,000
Shingles	1,703,000	1,996,700
Staves	240,000	429,000
Salt, bbls	88,922	26,132
Square timber, cubic feet	168,708	72,927

The following represents the shipments from the Saginaw River, from the opening of navigation up to Sept. 1, 1869, with a comparative statement of the same time last year:

	To Sept. 1, '69.	To Sept. 1, '68.
Lumber, feet	285,291,970	256,934,414
Lath, pieces	22,798,659	28,842,800
Shingles	48,195,200	36,819,200
Salt, bbls	322,155	236,507

The shipments of salt thus far exceed those of last year by about 90,000 bbls. For the five months named, the amount sent out of the river was as follows:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
April	34,150	August	91,533
May	52,444		
June	79,471	Total	355,236
July	97,638		

Toledo, with her present and prospective relations to the Saginaw Valley, feels a deep interest in the growth of trade in that vicinity.

The Baltimore *American* gives from official data, the following comparative tables of the commerce of that port for 1868, and the eight months of 1869:

	1868 Duties, coin.	1869 Duties, coin.
January	$[illegible]	$692,671 47
February	[illegible]	540,242 02
March	[illegible]	583,245 45
April	[illegible]	697,804 71
May	[illegible]	777,909 42
June	[illegible]	582,497 16
July	[illegible]	920,370 62
August	[illegible]	970,140 69
September	627,402 74	......
October	519,109 91	......
November	386,410 19	......
December	327,328 05	......
Total	$6,217,496 41	$5,974,161 54
The year 1868		$6,217,496 41
Eight months of 1869 to Sept. 1		5,974,161 54
Total		243,334 87

	1868 Receipts, coin and cur.	1869 Receipts, coin and cur.
January	$389,988 65	$909,117 25
February	246,048 06	544,565 35
March	508,162 70	594,848 33
April	687,287 67	705,845 35
May	600,268 09	783,487 24
June	645,392 42	590,711 63
July	680,903 25	924,616 59
August	663,369 31	978,249 99
September	631,912 94	......
October	529,342 42	......
November	390,257 54	......
December	331,524 88	......
Total	$6,302,457 93	$6,030,941 73
The year 1868		$6,302,457 93
Eight months of 1869 to Sept. 1		6,030,941 73
Decrease		$271,516 20

It will be seen from these tables that the coin receipts for duties have in the eight months of 1869 amounted to within $243,334 87 of the very large receipts of 1868, and that the total receipts in coin and currency for 1869 are already in excess of six millions. The receipts of 1869 will show an excess of at least two millions over those of 1868. For the convenience of our readers we republish here a comparative table of duties collected at this port from 1863 to 1868, inclusive, showing the constant and large increase of the business of the port:

Duties collected in 1863	$1,919,229 99
Duties collected in 1864	2,167,120 05
Duties collected in 1865	2,983,202 33
Duties collected in 1866	4,665,064 35
Duties collected in 1867	5,798,820 85
Duties collected in 1868	6,217,496 41

Money and Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is assumed by VICTOR CONSIDERANT in the article commented upon in the TIMES of the 8th inst., that if we should return to specie payments it would require the use of $600,000,000 of gold, and that this would be an unnecessary tax upon the industry of our people.

It is accordingly proposed to dispense with gold and silver as money and currency, and substitute paper, which, however, it appears is to be issued by the Government only upon the deposit of a certain quantity of gold for each dollar, making the paper simply gold certificates, and involving, so far as can be seen at present, nearly the same cost as if the whole sum was in circulation as currency, and this cost is what we desire to avoid, provided it can be done with safety and convenience.

The plan of M. CONSIDERANT does not seem to meet our wants, and your readers will perhaps be interested in one which, while it keeps the original issue of our bank-note currency in the control of the General Government, does not attempt to fix the amount supplied to the bankers for use, that being left for increase or diminution as determined by the amount of our commerce, which requires a certain quantity of this kind of currency in addition to that consisting of checks, drafts and bills of exchange, with which the greater portion of our transactions are effected, the notes serving as small change in place of checks, which might be substituted in all cases if the brokers are so disposed.

It must be constantly borne in mind that there can be no commerce, other than by exchange of commodities direct, unless by the aid of some form of paper which serves as the representative of and title to our merchandise, and this paper, whatever be its form, is currency and not money.

Gold and silver, having a universal and comparatively uniform purchasing power, have, by common consent, and not by legislation, been used as the standards by which we make our contracts for sale, purchase and payment of all kinds of property; and in order that the quantity and fineness of the mass used may be readily and certainly known, Governments have had marks affixed, and this is called coinage; but this does not change values, legislation having no power to do that, or regulate prices.

Having found the purchasing and paying power possessed by the precious metals at the common commercial centre, and thus everywhere, we make an engagement to pay a certain number of dollars, francs or pounds, and this is fulfilled in the greater number of our contracts, not by the delivery of the coin specified, but by the use of paper which has more power than that used at first—this last being sufficient to secure to the creditor whatever he desired to purchase, upon the same terms as he could use specie.

Our purpose should be to make it certain that all paper used in commercial transactions shall purchase and pay just as specie would, and this purpose can be accomplished by providing that the General Government will accept for its revenues only such notes as shall have been supplied by its own officers to individuals or corporations, able to lodge in their hands a sufficient amount of security in addition to, and not as part of, the working capital of the bank, to make it certain that, under all circumstances, the notes shall be as good as specie, not only at the place where they are issued, but at the trade centre toward which they naturally flow, and where they are worth most.

Neither the agents of the Government, nor the people at large can afford to use coin as currency, or to keep it on hand as a basis of the currency, because it is expensive and inconvenient, and in no respect so well adapted for that purpose as paper measured by specie and founded upon other more useful products of labor at specie prices.

Let us have a truly free system of banking, requiring only that there shall be no notes issued except upon the simple condition already named, and the payment of an equitable proportion of the profit on their circulation into the general treasury.

We need no legislation as to the number or location of our banks, amount of notes issued, specie kept on hand, or rate of interest, for these questions will all be settled by the laws of trade safely, if we put the banker, who issues notes as agent, under sufficient bonds to make them always as good as gold when they are most wanted. This is what is required by

COMMON SENSE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A MAN WITH SUFFICIENT capital to take entire control and agency in the United States of one of the best mineral waters in the world; has a brisk and ready sale; supply inexhaustible. Apply or address W. YOUNGBLOOD, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

DIVIDENDS.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1869.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of BENTON & CONDIT is hereby dissolved. BENTON & CONDIT. NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1869.

The business hereafter will be carried on by HENRY BENTON.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING PER EVERY STEAMER CHOICE NOVELTIES IN FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, INCLUDING RICH DRESS SILKS, SILK WARP EPINGLINES, IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, VALENCIAS, SERGES, VELOURS RUSSE, BIARRITZ CLOTH, CRETONNES, MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTH, ALL WOOL PLAIDS, MARL POPLINS, 45 to 75 cts. ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF LACES AND EMBROIDERIES SILK PLUSHES, VELVETS and VELVETEENS, ASTRAKHAN SEAL SKINS, POLARIAN CLOAKINGS, ENGLISH WATERPROOFS, &c., &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY and 11TH-ST.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 13, 1869, IN THEIR CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT, NEW STYLES, RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMERS FROM PARIS. TOGETHER WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT MANUFACTURED ON THE PREMISES. DRESSES AND SUITS MADE TO ORDER, AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

Have now in stock a full assortment of LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S SILK AND MERINO UNDERGARMENTS. Also, A FULL LINE OF GEO. BRATTLE & CO.'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH HOSIERY. WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, Sept. 13, OUR NEW DEPARTMENT OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HAND-KNIT WOOLENS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

Call special attention to their MOURNING DEPARTMENT, which is now replete with all the newest and most fashionable fabrics for FALL and WINTER WEAR. Also, a splendid line of double-warp Camlet Alpacas, from 56 cents to $1 06.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., ON MONDAY, Sept. 13,

Will offer at retail a large lot of HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS, in Sheetings, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4, considerably under prices these goods have been offered previously.

A large lot of 8-4 TABLE DAMASKS, from 75 cents per yard to the finest goods imported. Also, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TABLE COVERS, COLORED LUNCH CLOTHS, (en suite,) FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c., &c., AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 13, WILL OFFER IN THEIR SHAWL DEPARTMENT A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE FROM $3 UP. ALSO AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF BURNOUS IN PLAID AND STRIPES, COMMENCING AT $6 50.

AT JACKSON'S, No. 551 Broadway,

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.

FINE EMPRESS CLOTH......75c., WORTH $1 00
MUCH FINER EMPRESS CLOTH......$1 00, WORTH $1 40
OTTOMAN VELOURS......$1 00, WORTH $1 30
VELOURS RUSSE......$1 20, WORTH $1 50
POPLIN ALPACA......50c., WORTH 70c.
LUSTRE CORD......60c., WORTH 75c.
LUSTRE CORD......75c., WORTH 95c.
SULTANA CLOTH, ALL WOOL, A NEW ARTICLE......$1 10, WORTH $1 45

N. B.—MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. SUITS AND BONNETS ON HAND READY MADE.

NEW GOODS AT MACY'S.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, OUR FALL IMPORTATION OF RIBBONS ARE MAGNIFICENT IN QUALITY, AND THE SHADES ARE CHARMING. FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, NECKTIES AND BOWS, STRAW GOODS, FALL HATS, SILKS AND SATINS, WHITE GOODS, LACE CURTAINS. THEATRICAL GOODS, BALLET HOSIERY, &c., HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, FRENCH CLOCKS, LINEN CAM. HDKFS., CORSETS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, SMALL WARES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS AND FRINGES, COTTON, ALPACA AND SILK UMBRELLAS, AMERICAN CLOCKS, CARVED GOODS, PLATED WARE, BEST QUALITY, DOLLS, DOLL GOODS, BASKETS, KID GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, BIRD CAGES, &c., &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

M A C Y — M A C Y — M A C Y — M A C Y — M A C Y — M A C Y — M A C Y — M A C Y

CROWD ON THE STEAM.

PUSH STRAIGHT FORWARD. THESE PRICES WILL HURT SOMEBODY. FINE DRESS GOODS, 25c. and 30c., worth 45c. BLACK ALPACAS, 31c. and 37½c., worth 45c. TABLE LINENS, 40c. and 50c., worth 60c. and 70c. FINE FLANNELS, 25c. and 31c., worth 45c. and 50c. CANTON FLANNEL, 15c., 16c. and 18c. BEST MERRIMAC PRINTS, 12½c. GREAT SLAUGHTERING OF BLANKETS. HEAVY BLANKETS, $2 50, $3, $4 and $5 a pair. These blankets are $2 a pair under price. SPLENDID SHAWLS, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4 and upward. These shawls are very handsome and very cheap. 5,000 YARDS HEAVY WATERPROOF, $1. AUCTION CASSIMERES, 50c., 75c., $1. HEAVY POPLIN ALPACAS, 50c., worth 75c. ALL WOOL EMPRESS, 75c., well worth $1. 5,000 TOWELS, 25c., former price 50c. These are the cheapest towels we ever sold. 85,000 yards yard-wide MUSLINS, 12½c., worth 18c. 50,000 yards ⅞ MUSLINS, 10c., worth 15c. On muslins you can save five to six cents a yard. The decline in goods has come this year earlier than usual, and the crowded condition of our stores, while others are empty, testify to our panic prices. Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City and Hoboken people can save nearly one-half BY BUYING OF US. FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st. And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

7 3 7

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL.

NEW RICH GOODS, REAL LACES, RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, NECK-TIES AND BOWS, BUTTONS AND FRINGES, EMBROIDERIES. Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

7 3 7

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 13, A splendid assortment of BLACK AND COLORED BEAVERS, BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CASSIMERES, for men's wear, IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES. Also, A great variety of the latest importations in LADIES' CLOAKINGS. PLUSH, ASTRAKHAN, SEALSKIN AND PIQUE CLOTHS, PARIS NOVELTIES IN STRIPES FOR SACQUES AND BOURNOUS, HABIT CLOTHS IN ALL COLORS. A large line of ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC REPELLANTS FOR LADIES' SUITS, &c. GREAT BARGAINS IN ¾ CASSIMERES at $1 per yard and upward. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

A. T. STEWART & CO. are now offering their new styles for Fall and Winter, in FALL OVERCOATS, JOCKEY SUITS, ENGLISH WALKING SUITS, BISMARK AND BLOUSE SUITS, and various other styles, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

LADIES!

WE ASK YOUR ATTENTION TO THE EMPRESS BELT, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN. As under belt or dress belt it is very desirable, novel, tasty, and serviceable. For sale by all first-class stores. PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 153 CHAMBERS-ST.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

We have received from auction during the past week a SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS, WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT 25 CENTS TO $1 PER YARD. ALSO, EMPRESS CLOTHS, MERINOES, POPLINS, &c., in all of which we solicit comparison with any other house, as our prices are unquestionably less.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY (Late with LORD & TAYLOR,) Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery, One door below Bleecker-st.

WE SHALL OPEN ON MONDAY An elegant line of new-style BEDOUIN AND ARAB CLOTHS AT VERY LOW PRICES. ALSO, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, SHAWLS, &c., In all of which we offer most decided bargains. Purchasers of dry goods will find they can SAVE 25 PER CENT. by an examination of our assortment and prices, which entails no obligation to purchase.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY (Late with Lord & Taylor,) Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery, One door below Bleecker-st.

A REDUCTION

FOR 15 DAYS ONLY, AT LEGRAIN'S, 729 BROADWAY. The whole stock of dry goods has been marked down far BELOW AUCTION PRICES. Ladies buying their goods during these 15 days will be saving at least 25 cents per dollar. SILK for DRESSES, POPLINS, EMPRESS, REPS, ALPACA, CLOTH CLOAKINGS, LINEN, WHITE GOODS, At a sacrifice.

LEGRAIN, 729 Broadway

GRAND EXPOSITION.

A. T. STEWART & CO., for the convenience of strangers, will open on Monday, Sept. 13, an elegant assortment of NOVELTIES SUITABLE FOR EARLY FALL TRADE, consisting of PLAIN, FANCY and EMBROIDERED SILKS, DRESS GOODS, in all the newest shades of color; IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, READY-MADE SUITS, VELVET and CLOTH SACQUES, CLOAKS, &c.; BONNET and SASH RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES; a large variety of real INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, Alexandre's celebrated KID GLOVES, OPERA CLOAKS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, INFANTS' WARDROBES, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, of every description, &c., &c., received per recent steamers, and will also largely replenish all their popular stocks, including CARPETS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., with fresh goods purchased at the recent large auction sales. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will open on Monday, Sept. 13, NEW IMPORTATIONS OF UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, &c.; DAMASKS AND BROCATELS IN NEW DESIGNS; PLAIN SATINS, NEW TINTS, VERY RICH; PLAIN AND FIGURED SILK TERRYS; FIGURED COTELAINES; TAPESTRYS; FIGURED MOQUETTES, STRIPED AND BROCHE TERRYS, PLAIN WOOL TERRYS AND REPS. FURNITURE PLUSHES IN ALL COLORS, TAMBOURED AND APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS AND BEDCOVERS IN NEW PATTERNS. PARIS WROUGHT LACE CURTAINS. VERY ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS IN A LACE DROP CURTAIN, UNLIKE ANYTHING IN THIS MARKET. WITH A LARGE SUPPLY OF FURNITURE CHINTZES, CRETONNES, &c., &c., AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

CARPETS, &C.

A. T. STEWART & CO. receive per every steamer NOVELTIES IN MOQUETTES, ROYAL WILTONS, CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, ENGLISH BRUSSELS, ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS, MATS, RUGS, &c., &c., and are offering BEST QUALITY ENGLISH BRUSSELS, at $2 25 per yard. ROYAL WILTONS, $3 per yard upwards. AXMINSTERS AND MOQUETTES, $4 50 per yard. PRICES GREATLY BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

OPENING OF FALL STYLES

HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c., &c. Ladies' and Children's Hats in great variety. Ladies' and Children's fine Furs, all the latest styles. Finest goods and lowest prices in the City. J. R. TERRY, No. 19 Union-square.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.—I am now offering a select assortment of those rich goods at my usual moderate rates. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

PARLOR, BEDROOM, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM.

S. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY, CALL THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIRING to furnish, to their LARGE and ELEGANT stock, which they offer at MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

NEW and BEAUTIFUL styles of LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &c.

FURNITURE.

The best assortment in this City. Our own manufacture. Warranted. WARREN, WARD & CO., Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., Sun Building, opposite City Hall.

Open daily, 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 7 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax.

On Special Deposits, for the convenience of business men, interest is paid on daily balances as per agreement, check books are furnished, and checks paid at sight without the book. The attention of business men is called to the advantages thus offered, which will be fully explained on applying at the Bank.

"Time is money." Depositors will receive prompt and courteous attention.

One dollar will commence an account.

German and French spoken at the counter.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, RICHARD VOSE, } Vice-Presidents.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
THEO. W. MORRIS, Chairman Executive Committee.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

INTEREST COMMENCES on Oct. 1, and is PAYABLE Jan. 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight. 6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $6,519,555 36.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SHOW CASE, 4 feet by 5, double English-plate glass, silver band, stands to fit, suitable for exhibiting all kinds of goods. Apply at No. 686 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

NOTICE.—THE RECENT FIRE ADJOINING JOHN HORTON, gas-fixtures manufacturer, Nos. 233 and 235 Canal-st., has not interfered with his ability to fill orders as promptly as heretofore.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD COIN BONDS OF THE ROCHESTER, N. Y., WATER WORKS COMPANY, FOR SALE AT EIGHTY PER CENT. FLAT. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 17 Nassau-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, on and after Oct. 1, 1869, on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

C. R. GRIGGS, President.

FINANCIAL.

10-20 BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF

BONDS

OF

BUCHANAN COUNTY, STATE OF MISSOURI,

Issued by a Special Vote of the People, at an election held for this purpose, under an act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri.

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.

With the option of paying them after ten years, bearing TEN PER CENT. (10 per cent.) Interest, the legal rate in Missouri, payable on the 1st of July and January, at the BANK OF AMERICA, New-York.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Principal Payable in New-York.

The entire debt of Buchanan County, including the Bonds now offered for sale, is only $500,000, and is secured by a lien on the County property and individual property, both real estate and personal, of the citizens residing in the County, amounting by the taxable returns to $13,000,000, pledged to pay the Bonds now offered for sale, while the taxable wealth of the City of St. Joseph, which is the capital of Buchanan County, amounts to $12,000,000, making the combined wealth of the County and Capital City $25,000,000.

Price, 96 and Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THESE BONDS AS A PERFECTLY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT, POSSESSING A SECURITY OF THE HIGHEST ORDER, AND WILL FURNISH SATISFACTORY INFORMATION RELATING THERETO.

TANNER & CO.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

FIRST CLASS TEN PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE.

Authorized by act of Legislature of Illinois, and issued by the township of Minonk, Woodford County, Ill., having twenty years to run. Interest and principal payable at the First National Bank, New-York.

Whole debt of the township (this loan)	$50,000
Assessed value	276,000
Real valuation	1,500,000

We offer these Bonds as a safe and profitable investment. Further information furnished upon application.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON, NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE TOWN OF PRINCETON, INDIANA,

with ten per cent. of the principal payable annually, having ten years to run.

We have for sale a limited amount of these bonds, issued for school purposes, and constituting the entire indebtedness of the town, which we are authorized to sell at par. The liberal terms of these bonds and their undoubted security, render them a most desirable investment. JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers, 80 Broadway.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston. Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 6, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of September instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year; also, to consider and act upon the subject of the acceptance of the act of the Legislature of Connecticut, passed at its recent session, authorizing the Company to increase its capital stock, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 22d of September, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of this Company, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., on the 12th day of October next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue open till 2 o'clock P. M. on that day.

The transfer books closed this day will be reopened for transfer on the 13th day of October, and the stock thereafter be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 38 BURLING SLIP, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees, &c., will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books are closed until the 22d inst.

By order,

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance, bank, gaslight and manufacturing stocks; also, a large variety of railroad bonds and other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards, receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 37TH-AV., CORNER 36TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary Departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

MADAM C. MEARS,

MADAM PROSSER,
DIRECTRESS,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Letters and applications promptly attended to.
No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-avenue.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

NOS. 161 5TH-AV; AND 927 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 20.—Fourteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within three years 17 have entered college—7 Columbia, 5 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Other classes follow yearly. A weekly Literary Union includes the Principal and older pupils. Light Gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.
This year's patrons of from 3 to 13 years' connection:
H. M. Alexander, George W. Duer, H. P. Marshall, John Anchincloss, Wm. A. Hadden, Joseph Morrill, John S. Boyd, Jas. C. Holden, Wm. Morrison, John Brooks, Clement Jewett, James L. Phipps, Edwin J. Brown, Chas. A. Lamont, Jas. S. Schanck, Josiah H. Burton, Chas. Lamson, Cyrus A. Smith, Wath W. Chater, L. Lockwood, Robert Squires, Thos. H. Conkling, Theo. McNamee, Geo. P. Trigg, Kenny Cunillard, R. F. Maniarre, A. S. Underhill, Townsend Cox, Dr. T. M. Markoe, Judge Van Vorst, Henry Day, R. M. Masterton, Ralph Wells.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S,

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, No. 193 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A select Family School, combining the choicest home accommodations, with superior educational advantages. Chief among the latter is a new system of teaching, which has been commended in the highest terms. Address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

NOTICE TO PARENTS.

A gentleman having a son of 15 years whom he is desirous of placing under the care of a tutor, would like to have two other boys at the same age to unite in forming a class. The expense will be about $200 each beside what books may be necessary. The best of references will be given and required. Address P., Box No. 3,869 New-York Post Office.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 32 WEST 16TH-ST.,
will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY

No. 302 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. EARLE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AT RYE, N. Y.,
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1869.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 33th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 20th September. Circulars sent on request.

P. W. MOELLER'S

German-American Boarding and Day School and CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 336 West 29th-st.
G. HEYNER, Professor of Music.
P. W. MOELLER.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON'S

Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, No. 1,192 Broadway, near 29th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 59 West 22d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 8.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.
Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER,
Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal.—A boarding school for young men and boys—established in 1844. Refers to Rev. James McCosh, D. D., L. D., President Princeton College; also, to Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., Princeton Theological Seminary; A. Otterson, M. D., No. 216 Broadway, New-York City, and Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, who have sons at the Institute.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Hall Block, Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal. An earnest, thorough, practical School, for fitting boys from 6 to 20 years for business, or for Sheffield Scientific School, West Point, Princeton, Columbia, Harvard, and especially for YALE.

ONLY FOUR LADS OR YOUNG Gentlemen received under the charge of an experienced and successful instructor in a highly desirable family in a village on the Hudson. Preparation for business, college, West Point or Naval Academy. Information furnished by F. E. DOUGHTY, M. D., No. 61 East 25th-st.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

DE CRAUZAT INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, boarding and day school, No. 30 East 28th-st., reopens Sept. 21. French, English and classical instruction. Pupils prepared for college and business. French is the language of the school. Send for circulars.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Children offers advantages of the best City schools and country prices. Fall Term commences Sept. 13. Address S. C. MAGIE, Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Rev. R. BOTTON and lady, Principals. Terms moderate. Circulars of J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway.

BROOKLYN, (NO. 102 REMSEN-st., corner Clinton,) Young Ladies' Seminary will begin the eleventh semi-annual session MONDAY, Sept. 13. Miss CLARA C. HARRISON, Principal. Refers to Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., &c.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwalk, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

THE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 411 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, will open Sept. 20. A limited number of boarding pupils received as members of the family.
ERASTUS EVERETT, A. M., Principal.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 149 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS at Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. Superior advantages offered.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY Sept. 16.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERCKE & KOESSLY, 23d-st., near 9th-av.

MRS. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 1-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. BOWE, M. A., Principal.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 348 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 14.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 260 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,267 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For Young Gentlemen,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 26TH-ST.,
Will reopen Sept. 20.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School.
Prospectus to be had. Boarding and Primary Departments. Gymnasium, &c.
Professor ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 157 MADISON-AV., CORNER 33D-ST., N. Y.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Thorough instruction. Gentle but firm discipline. *Physical culture.* French *practically* the language of the school. Primary Department. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.

The next Academical year will begin on the first Monday (4th) of October. The students of the College will attend for matriculation on that day at 9½ A. M. Candidates for the Freshman Class will present themselves for examination on Friday, Oct. 1 and Saturday, Oct. 2, at 10 A. M.
Applicants for admission to advanced classes, and those required to be re-examined, will present themselves on Saturday, Oct. 2, at the same hour.
For catalogues and further information apply to Rev. Dr. BARNARD, President.
HENRY DRISLER,
Senior Professor and acting as President.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE

Will enter upon its 17th year on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
These large and elegant rooms have been secured for the EXCLUSIVE USE of the school, and furnish the most ample and unexceptionable accommodations.
The English department under Prof. REDFIELD.
The Spanish department under Prof. MANTILLA.
For circulars, &c., apply to or address
Professor A. BERNARD, Principal,
as above, or at No. 225 West 23d-st.
A limited number of boarding pupils will be received.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869

MISS COMSTOCK

WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
AT HER NEW RESIDENCE,
No. 32 West 46th-st., (Reservoir Park,)
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.
NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.,
will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 55th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MISS JAUDON'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,623 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

MME. WM. V. WALLACE

Begs respectfully to announce to her friends, pupils and the public, that she has returned to the City for the season. Address CHICKERING & SONS and WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

MISS WALSH'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 26th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (established A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to Geo. F. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fiftieth school year begins Sept. 13, 1869. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-street; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $225 per year. For circulars address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 333 4th-av., formerly under Dr. Chas. Anthon, commences its 16th year Sept. 13. Classical, business and primary departments; French, German and drawing constantly taught. Rooms are fine, position central, corps of teachers large, and no extra charges. Apply for circular. B. H. CAMPBELL, Principal.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. I. RIDER, Rector.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 Fifth-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on MONDAY, the 27th of September.

MISS TOBIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 19 Court-st., Utica, N. Y., reopens Sept. 22. Terms, $400. References, W. B. Astor, Langdon Cheves, New-York; W. H. Swift, No. 11 West 16th-st., New-York.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

"THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" begin 9th year Sept. 15, Boarding and Day School for girls, 66 W. 37th-st. New School connected with Prof. Farrand's, 1,400 B'y, cor. 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 66 W. 38th-st.

MRS. COLTON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Middletown, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15, at her residence, No. 142 High-st. Six girls under 14 will be taken into her family and receive a thorough education, as companions of her daughters.

SIGNOR G. RONCONI BEGS TO INFORM his friends and the public generally that he will resume his lessons in the art of singing, on the 15th inst. For particulars apply at his new residence, No. 75 Lexington-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—MISS YOUNG will reopen her school on Sept. 20. Morning session boys, afternoon for girls. Pupils are daily exercised in a gymnasium.

HAMILTON'S ENGLISH CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will open Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, for a limited number of nice boys to join a private class. Circulars at the premises.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSical School of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 20 at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Pittsfield, Mass. First class. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D., Principal. Reopens Sept. 16. Send for circulars.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars also at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for young children, No. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 20.

MISS THEODORA BERNST'S SCHOOL, No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies, Sept. 23, at No. 106 East 38th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDING School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 34 West 32d-st. Twelfth year commences Sept. 21. Number of boarding pupils limited.
Rev. DR. GARDNER,
Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—THE SUBSCRIBER will receive pupils, old and young, daily this week, at his new and elegant college, Booth's Buildings. Specialties, penmanship and book-keeping. Separate parlors for ladies. Success guaranteed. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed penman of America.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR FALL BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give practical instruction day or evening. Private desks secured this week without extra charge.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL
The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.
Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
For circulars apply as above.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELM PARK SEMINARY

For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Heness to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

Mlle. E. A. DE WAILLY'S French Institute for young ladies and children, No. 268 West 42d-st., will open Sept. 20. Number of boarders limited.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY of Music has again reopened for the season, and students of music will have a fine opportunity to receive a thorough musical education, by the most competent teachers, at moderate terms. Mr. MAX SCHROEDER, its Director, will continue with never-failing energy to devote all his time and experience to advance his pupils to the highest perfection in the art of music. Having founded the first Music Institute in this City some fifteen years ago, he has now many of his pupils teaching here and all over the country, which is above all a positive proof of his success. Parents who wish their children to become good and correct players, &c., can send them with the utmost confidence, as they will receive all the necessary attention, and the Director can state and prove satisfactorily that pupils instructed at the American Conservatory have made more progress in the same amount of time than those instructed at their own homes. Applications for admittance received and circulars given at the principal office of the
AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
NO. 54 UNION-SQUARE,
NEXT CLARENDON HOTEL.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies if required; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M. C. E., Principal.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography; no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 204 4th-av.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. The class for boys under 12, connected with this school, will reopen, same date, at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A widow lady and daughter, keeping school nine miles from the City, wish to get two or three little girls (not over ten) to board and educate; would have a mother's care. Address SCHOOL, Fordham Post Office, Westchester County.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Examinations for admission to the Department of Science and Letters will take place on Tuesday, the 14th day of September, at 9½ A. M., in the Council Room.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven, Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300. The Fall term will begin Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 20 East 24th-st., New-York, near Madison Park. Mme. MAILLARD, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20. Particular attention given to French, which is the language of the school.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWENTY boys at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., offers unusual advantages in location, buildings, furniture of rooms, number of teachers, &c. Address or visit W. E. A. MAGILL, A. M

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at No. 940 Broadway, corner of 27th-st. Circulars at the book stores of Mitchell & Bevin, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.—This well-known and popular institution is now in its 25th year of successful operation. Number of boarders limited to twenty-five. A few vacancies to fill. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, Washington-square, Primary, Commercial and Classical, reopens Sept. 13. Circulars at the Janitor's Room.

MRS. NEWTON'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Mlle. MILLON having charge of the French department, will reopen Sept. 20. at No. 186 Henry-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School reopens Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at Carter's and Thomson's book stores, and at the school.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

BOARDING SCHOOL.
TARRYTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Rev. P. J. JACKSON, Principal and Proprietor.

H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 636 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 153 East 33d-st.

MME. FROEHLICH'S FRENCH, German and English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. No. 136 West 12th-st.

MISS RODGERS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 353 Lexington-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13, 1869.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUB-BARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS—At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

MAPLE HALL IS CLOSED AND SOLD Out.
P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for young ladies, 329 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS. Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN, WHO SPEAKS German and French, wishes to instruct foreigners in the English language and literature. Address R. W. C., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

A TUTOR OF EXPERIENCE. A graduate of Yale, desires a private pupil; best of reference given. Address T. G., Box 124 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

GLADSTONE HOUSE,
(A la Carte,)
Madison-av., corner 27th-st.
Desirable apartments, en suite, for families and gentlemen.
BENJAMIN L. MALLETT.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen; terms moderate; also, suite of rooms for gentleman and wife. Sparks House, European plan, 6th-av. and 35th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

C. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, Sept. 14, at 12:30 P. M., on the premises, absolute sale, without reserve, of 250 villa plots at Avenel, N. J., one mile from Rahway, and one hour from New-York.
These lots are beautifully situated near the station, on elevated ground, and commands extended views of Staten Island and the Orange Mountains. The property ascends gradually and regularly from the railroad until at the centre it is as high as the church steeples in Rahway.
NOTE THE PAYMENTS—$20 a lot and the auction fees on the day of sale, and $10 a month thereafter.
No buying in on account of the owner; every lot offered will be sold.
Special train will leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train.
Efficient detectives will eject all boys and suspicious characters.
Maps and free passes at the office of J. S. TAYLOR, No. 61 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, and at the office of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 145 WEST 43D-ST.—THREE-story and basement brown-stone first-class house, 16.8x50; bay window; black-walnut parlor; all the improvements; price, $21,000. Also, No. 143, four-story brown stone, 18.9x50; pt 100 feet; extra plumbing; black-walnut parlor; price, $25,000. Apply to the owner, on premises, or at No. 30 Pine-st., 2 P. M. J. W. STEVENS.

FOR SALE—THE NEW THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house and furniture, No. 323 West 55th-st.; the house has all modern improvements; is in perfect order, and very near to the Park; will be sold low, and terms easy. Apply to the owner on the premises.

A FINE AND VERY DESIRABLE three-story high-stoop brick house, immediate possession, fine order, partly frescoed, all improvements; location excellent and near Broadway and 8th-av. cars; $18,500. Apply on premises 220 West 53d-st.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD LOTS WITH water front on 167th-st., 225 feet west of 11th-av., (new line,) now being constructed at the American Conservatory have made more progress in the same amount of time than those instructed at their own homes. Applications for admittance received and circulars given at the principal office of the
AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
NO. 54 UNION-SQUARE,
NEXT CLARENDON HOTEL.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NORTHWEST corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., some of those elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front Mansard-roofed houses, 22 and 23 by 48x100 or 20; these houses have been built by day's work under the supervision of the owner, in a most thorough and substantial manner; all modern improvements; parlors black-walnut finish; French plate glass; price moderate and terms to suit; about 8 rooms. Take Greenpoint ferry from Fulton Ferry. Inquire on the premises of THOMAS FAGAN, owner.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WASHINGton-av., Brooklyn, two three-story French roof and bay window houses, containing all improvements; will be sold cheap on easy terms. Inquire of ANDERSON & SCHERMERHORN, No. 61 Ann-st., N. Y., or No. 7 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

LARGE ROOMS TO LET.—ROOMS OR flats will be built, any size to suit applicant, in new building now being built on Adams-st., with entrance No. 357 Fulton-st. and No. 10 Myrtle-av., thus making the most desirable rooms for balls, societies, clubs or offices. Apply to owner, on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA,

Westchester County, a double cottage, eleven rooms and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO Let—The Captain De Hart mansion, No. 100 East Jersey-st., Elizabeth, N. J., nearly opposite Scott Park. This fine old mansion-house was thoroughly overhauled and remodeled one year ago and is now internally modernized, containing the latest improvements; size 47x38, with an addition, back, 20x24. There are four large square rooms on first and second floors, each, and one in attic, with hall eleven feet wide, running through the centre, in the main building. In the addition there is kitchen with range, sink, pantry, connecting with dining-room by slide, large store-room, &c., &c., and in second story two bedrooms. Lot 78x250. Apply only to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A VERY desirable Winter and Summer residence, with eight acres of land; gardener's cottage and outbuildings nearly new, and in complete order; abundance of fruit; house, 13 rooms; Gold's patent steam heater; gas, hot and cold water, a never-failing spring supplying the house and stables abundantly. Furniture, horses and carriages for sale. Possession immediately. Terms easy; a satisfactory residence would be taken in part payment. For further particulars address B, Box No. 6,021 Post Office, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT,

No. 622 Lexington-av.—Four-story brown-stone front; house between 53d and 54th sts.; handsomely furnished throughout; house first-class and fitted with every convenience; rent $4,000 per annum. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 9 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE four-story brown-stone front house in 14th-st., near 8th-av., elegantly and fully furnished. For terms and permits apply to

SUNDAY NOTES.

It is stated by the *Hebrew National*, a new weekly journal, published in London, that there are now living about 6,000,000 Israelites, nearly one-half of whom live in Europe. The following table exhibits the manner in which they are distributed among the different countries of the world:

Russia	1,200,000	Syria and Asiatic Turkey	52,000
Austria	930,000	Morocco and North Africa	610,000
Prussia	254,000	Eastern Asia	500,000
Other parts of Germany	192,000	America	280,000
France	80,000	Belgium	1,500
Switzerland	3,000	Denmark	6,500
Great Britain	51,000	Italy	4,500

The *Colored Christian Advocate* is the name of a new paper, to be published in the interest of the colored people in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It is to be edited by Rev. SAMUEL WATSON, former editor of the Memphis *Christian Advocate*. It will hail from Memphis.

Dr. HORACE BUSHNELL, in a recent sermon, entitled "God's Thoughts fit Bread for Children," thus refers to the duty of the clergy to preach to the young:

"Is it not our privilege and duty, as preachers of Christ, to do more preaching to children? I think of nothing in my ministry with so much regret and so little respect as I do with my omissions here. We get occupied with great and high subjects, that require a handling too heavy and deep for children, and become so fooled in our estimate of what we do that we call it coming down when we undertake the preaching to children; whereas it is coming up, rather, out of the subterranean hells, darknesses, intricacies, dungeon-like profundities of old, grown-up sin, to speak to the bright daylight creatures of trust and sweet affinities and easy conviction. And to speak to these fitly, so as not to thrust in Jesus on them by force, but have him with his own dear way, by his childhood, waiting for his cross, tenderly, purely, and without art—oh! how fine, how very precious the soul equipment it will require of us! I think I see it now clearly: we do not preach well to adults, because we do not preach, or learn how to preach, to children. Jesus did not forget to be a child; but if He had been a child with us, we should probably have missed the sight of Him. God's world contains grown-up people and children together; our world contains grown-up people only. And preaching only to these, who are scarcely more than half the total number, it is much as if we were to set our ministry to preaching only to bachelors. We dry up in this manner, and our thought wizens in a certain pomp of pretense that is hollow and not gospel. The very certain fact is that our schools of theology will never make qualified preachers till they discover the existence of children."

A writer in the *Examiner & Chronicle* protests against the custom of requiring ministers to preach as candidates for settlements in the following terms: "Ministers do right in rebelling against a scheme so iniquitous! They do wrong in debasing their divine vocation to the scales of the cattle market or the course of the horse sales!"

The Pope has settled the knotty question of the order of precedence at the Ecumenical Council. The first place, as a matter of course, is awarded to Cardinals as the supreme senate of the Church. The hierarchy is then divided into five categories, which take rank in succession, namely: 1. The Patriarchs; 2. The Primates; 3. The Archbishops; 4. The Bishops of dioceses; and 5. The Bishops *in partibus*. The members of each class will have precedence, not according to the rank of their see in the episcopate, but according to the date of their consecration, so that the latest consecrated prelate will take the lowest place in his class.

EDWIN MUDGE, of Danvers, Mass., has given his pay for services in the Legislature two Winters, amounting to $1,688, to the towns of Danvers and Wenham, toward the erection of soldiers' monuments.

It is related of a certain minister of Maine, who was noted for his long sermons, with many divisions, that one day, when he was advancing among the teens, he reached at length a kind of resting-place in his discourse, when, pausing to take breath, he asked the question: "And what shall I say more?" A voice from the congregation earnestly responded, "Say amen!"

Rev. J. F. CLARKE, D. D., has been luxuriating at a farm-house on the Upper Mississippi on deer, grouse and trout. He justifies himself before the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals by saying he did not shoot *many* birds nor catch *many* fish.

Somebody writes the following beautiful paragraph on the closing night of the week. There is a volume of truth and sense in it:

"Saturday night makes people human, sets their hearts to beating softly, as they used to do before the world turned them to war drums and jarred them to pieces with tattoos. The ledger closes with a clash; the iron-doored vaults come to with a bang; up goes the shutters with a will; click goes the lock. It is Saturday night, and business breathes free again. Homeward, ho! The door that has been ajar all the week gently closes behind him; the world is all shut out. Shut out? Shut in rather. Here are his treasures after all, and not in the vault, and not in the book—and not in the bank. May be you are a bachelor, frosty and forty. Then, poor fellow, Saturday night is nothing to you just as you are nothing to anybody. Get a wife, blue-eyed or black-eyed, but above all, true-eyed; get a little home, no matter how little sofa, just to hold two, or two and a half, and then read this paragraph by the light of your wife's eyes, and thank God and take courage."

An Andover student gave a sermon to Professor PARK, which was so poor that the Professor gave it back without criticism. The young man was overjoyed at his success in writing a sermon that was faultless, and asked the Professor to suggest an appropriate hymn to sing in connection with it. Dr. PARK replied that the only hymn that occurred to him as appropriate was that beginning "Now I lay me down to sleep."

The vote on the question of lay delegation in the Methodist Church is as follows:

Whole number of members	1,200,000
Deduct for minors one-fourth	300,000
Voting membership	900,000
Whole number of votes (one-fourth of the whole)	225,000
For lay delegation	150,000
Against lay delegation	75,000
Non-voting members	675,000

One-sixth of the members of the Church (entitled to vote) declare for lay delegation, one-twelfth against it, and three-fourths do not respond.

BUCKLE made great account of the need of physical comfort, the satisfaction of physical wants, as the prerequisite of a high civilization. This theory, well in itself, he pushed to such an extreme, that Dr. HARRIS, President of the Bowdoin College, in his recent Baccalaureate sermon, spoke with severity of the philosophy, and by way of illustration said: "The Bible foretells a millennium, when the earth shall be full of the knowledge of God. The new gospel of naturalism foretells a millennium when the earth shall be full of bacon."

The custom of burning widows in India revives the moment the British rule relaxes. The explanation of this custom is supposed to be the fact that the permanent terror of a Hindoo's life is poison; and his best guarantee against it is his certainty that his wife, who cooks for him even in the highest houses, will not risk the horrible life imposed on a widow in order to get rid of him.

A speaker at a Sunday School Convention, in remarking the want of enthusiasm, said: A Scottish doctor got fidgety because the train was delaying. "What's the matter? Isn't there plenty of water?" some one asked. "O, yes," was the reply; "there's plenty of water, but it isn't a bilin'." That is the trouble with a great many trains of usefulness that ought to be moving. Water enough, but "it isn't a bilin'."

A pamphlet has just been published under the title of *A Revelation of the Extraordinary Visitation of Departed Spirits of Distinguished Men and Woman of all Nations, and their Manifestations through Living Bodies of the Shakers.* Among the communications is one from Lord BYRON, in which allusion is made to his separation from his wife.

Rev. T. K. BEECHER has not much faith in prayer as a cure for the use of tobacco. He thinks that, as a general rule, prayer is profitable. But still a strong will, reinforced by fresh air, cold baths and a temporary use of gentian root, will prove of much greater service in quitting the use of tobacco.

The people of Woodstock, Conn., have enjoyed the past Summer a series of open-air concerts which proved a great success. The closing concert of the season was given on Sunday, when Rev. GEORGE F. PUTNAM gave an address on the subject of "Music." Referring to the now old-fashioned music of our fathers, the orator said:

"The music to which we have listened this evening, by the power of its hallowed associations, carries us back to the days of our childhood, when we listened with delighted ears and swelling hearts to these old-time melodies, as they fell from a mother's lips and welled from a mother's loving heart; and the memory awakens an emotion too deep for utterance, and causes our hearts to throb with a return glow of purest pleasure, as we recall the happy days passed in our childhood's home, soothed by a mother's gentle presence and charmed into forgetfulness of earth's sorrows by the music of her voice, as it rose in a song, as if the chords of her heart had been touched by an angel's hand. It takes us back, also, to the foot-worn steps, the aisles, the pews and galleries of the old-time meeting-house, where our fathers and mothers 'sang with the spirit and the understanding, also, making melody in their hearts unto the Lord.' These old tunes linger and live in our hearts and memories, and their associations will always invest them with an ever-increasing delight, however often we may listen to them. For they are among our most cherished recollections—clothed with a sacredness in the connection, aside from their soul-stirring strains, and will ever exert a refining and ennobling influence. It will be well for us if we yield our hearts to the purifying power which music ever wields, and make its guidance rise to purer life; and thus be better prepared to join in the songs of those who surround the throne of God."

Early last Spring, the well-known Friends (Quakers) ELI and SYBIL JONES, with a few others, reached Palestine on a tour of missionary observation. Their letters, published on their return to England, reported that they met with nothing but welcome, even in Moslem villages. They presented a broad Gospel to their hearers, referring, of course, to the indwelling of the Holy Spirit, but making prayer in the name of Jesus. Sometimes their gatherings contain Jew, Christian, Mussulman and Samaritan, all peaceful together. The quiet Quaker manner has a charm for them all. At or near Nablous, where the Moslem feeling is considered strong, they were listened to with respectful attention, "no attempt being made violently to combat their errors, but rather faithfully and in love to show them the more excellent way." SYBIL JONES appealed to the men to put woman in her proper place. What most impressed the minds of the people was, that the Friends had come so far for no other purpose than to do them good; "no one had ever done so before—no one had ever spoken such words." The party moved from place to place, pitching and striking their tents, and accompanied by an interpreter and a set of muleteers, all heartily helping them. The women gladly received needles and thread; but, when spoken to about their souls, said in a melancholy way that they had none, or no time to think of them. Endor, one of the many historic places they visited, is "the most witch-like place that can well be imagined," and the town "frightfully dirty." At Nazareth they found a girls' boarding school kept by two young ladies from England, with twelve boarders and about thirty day scholars, all nice children. SYBIL JONES addressed them all, and gave them a treat in the tents, themselves, before the baggage had come up, having lodged the first night in the Latin Convent, and "very comfortably." At Beyrout the JONESES addressed 800 children belonging to Miss E. M. THOMPSON's schools. They then took ship for Athens, found that many of the Cretan children had returned home benefited by what they had learned in the schools at Athens, and leaving about 300 still in main Greece. They reached London July 10, and subsequently sailed for this country.

The twenty-fourth meeting of the German Protestant Society, called the Gustavus-Adolphus Association, took place in Bayreuth, on the 18th inst., and the following days. Dr. KUHNIS preached an appropriate sermon in the principal church, and at the public meeting after service, Dr. HOFFMAN, of Leipsic, read the annual report. Pastor KOLATSCHECK, of Wiener-Neustadt, gave rather a disheartening view of the condition of Protestantism in Austria. The entire number of Protestants, he said, is about 340,000, or two per cent. of the population. In 321 parishes there are 372 schools, 213 clergymen and 481 teachers. The congregations have to meet nearly all the expenses, as they obtain from the State only a pittance of 50,000 florins, and they have enjoyed even this wholly inadequate allowance only since 1861. Pastor CARRASCO, of Madrid, gave a brief historical sketch of Protestantism in Spain. He had had himself, like the majority of the present Protestant clergymen in that country, to pine for several years in prison. The revolution has diffused a cheering light, and to those who ask whether a reaction may not soon set in, he unhesitatingly answered, No. He concluded by asking the aid of the Society in the erection of a suitable house of God in Madrid. Candidate FLIEDNER, of Kaiserswerth, related his personal experience in Austria, Italy and Spain. Among other things he mentioned that in 1855 the present preacher RUEZ, in Barcelona, was condemned by the Episcopal Tribunal to be burned alive, and the punishment was afterward commuted into perpetual banishment. He believed the Spanish translation of the Bible to be the best we have, with the exception of the German. He found large Protestant congregations in Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Granada and Malaga.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has organized cooperative stores throughout his kingdom, the division of profits being nine-tenths to the stockholders, and one-tenth to the Church. Go where you will, you find sign-boards inscribed as follows: "Holiness to the Lord. Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Association."

T. L. CUYLER, comparing Bishop SIMPSON with PUNSHON, says: "With an average Methodist audience, the Bishop would call out ten 'amens' to PUNSHON'S one."

It is denied on authority that Bishop MCILVAINE has modified the views expressed in his late published letter on the revision of the Prayer Book.

The Zion (Hebrew) congregation of Chicago dedicated a new synagogue on the 4th inst. with the usual imposing ceremonies.

Nearly four thousand persons starved to death in the great City of London last year, and yet the amount of money raised for charitable purposes in that city is enormous.

A man in Iowa in the last stages of consumption was last week baptized by immersion, and thinks his health was thereby improved.

At the Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New-York, held in Rochester last week, Bishop COXE announced his intention of giving his valuable private library, consisting of several thousand volumes, to the Diocese, under certain conditions, as the nucleus of an Episcopal Library for the use of the Bishops of Western New-York forever.

Several prominent members of the Riverdale Presbyterian Church have just erected, at a cost of about $3,000, a neat and tasteful edifice, which is to be known as the Edge Hill Chapel. Last Sunday it was formally dedicated by Rev. H. H. STEBBINS, of Riverdale, assisted by Rev. W. M. HENRY and Rev. R. C. MORSE. This building will be a house of worship for the families of the workmen in the large rolling-mill at Spuyten Duyvil. It will also be used for lectures and social entertainments. On Friday evening the room was filled with the people of the place, to listen to an address by Hon. JOSHUA M. VAN COTT. WM. E. DODGE, Jr., presided, and the evening passed off most pleasantly. A number of gentlemen have already promised to give instructive and entertaining lectures in the chapel during the coming Fall and Winter.

The Wilson Industrial School.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the "Wilson Industrial School for Girls, held on Friday evening, the Building Committee reported that the new building recently purchased by them would be ready for occupation on the 20th inst. This building is situated on the corner of Avenue A and Eighth-street. It contains a large hall 27 by 67 feet, for the use of the church and Sabbath school under the care of this Association; also three large school-rooms; separate accommodations for the dressmaking and outfitting departments; night refuge for homeless girls; nursery where mothers can, for a small sum, leave their infants while at work through the day; bath-rooms, commodious kitchen, dining-room for the children, and committee rooms. In the adaptation of the various rooms to their respective uses, Mr. THOS. GARDINER, who kindly volunteered his services as architect, has shown a true appreciation of the wants of such an institution. There is now only needed now $20,000 to complete the payment on the property.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

A Large and Varied Exhibition—The Number of Entries Thus Far—Musical Matinee and Evening Promenade Concerts.

The Fair of the American Institute, at the Empire Skating Rink, in Third-avenue, which was thrown open a little prematurely to the public, is being rapidly put into exhibiting order, and has already been visited by a great many people. The Rink is so large that it takes a very large throng to make it appear full. There has not been such a throng there since the Fair opened, but doubtless the coming week, when everything will be arranged, the entries will be complete, and the machinery will be running, large crowds will be attracted thither. The exhibition will be one of the most complete of the many successful annual fairs given under the auspices of the American Institute. The articles entered for exhibition are classified in one of seven departments, as follows: The Department of Fine Arts and Education, the Department of the Dwelling, the Department of Dress and Handicraft, the Department of Chemistry and Mineralogy, the Department of Intercommunication, and the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture. The entries in each class are very numerous. The total number of entries yesterday afternoon was 860, this figure representing, of course, not the number of articles on exhibition, but the number of the exhibitors, each of whom may have entered a large assortment of works of art or manufacture. Their are many besides who have articles in the exhibition who have not entered them. Doubtless they will do so in time to have them duly catalogued. The catalogue of articles on exhibition will be made up as soon as the entries cease coming, and will probably be issued this week. It will give a complete list of all that there is to be seen at the Fair.

Many of the departments are as yet quite incomplete, but every effort is making to have everything in order this week. Yesterday many exhibitors were moving their goods into the rink and arranging them in the spaces assigned them. A wool production of wool products by the National Wool Growers' Association and the National Association of Wool Manufacturers promises to be an unusually fine one, but in this department only a few of the exhibitors are ready. These display some remarkably fine specimens of fabrics manufactured in this country.

Among the specimens of American handiwork which will attract most attention are the paper single-oared shell which was yesterday brought to the Fair by WATERS & Co., of Troy, and which weighs only thirty pounds—a model craft; the coffee-pot armed with a whistle, with which it gives shrill notice when the coffee is boiling; the egg-boiler with an alarm-bell to announce when the egg is cooked sufficiently; the monitor animal trap with its little menagerie of monkeys, birds and squirrels demonstrating practically the manner in which it entraps all such creatures who venture to enter it; the magnificent American chromos of PRANG; the photographs and paintings on porcelain of KURTZ; FREDERICK'S gallery, containing life-like portraits of GRANT, SHERIDAN, SHERMAN, WM. CULLEN BRYANT, S. H. TYNG, Jr., and other celebrities; the sun-pictures of ROCKWOOD—real works of art; and the potato-planters, sewing machines, patent hitching post, washing machines, billiard tables, steam engines, cutlery, carpets, improved lamps, and hundreds of other wonderful and useful things for the factory, the field and the household. They must be seen to be appreciated, and everybody who takes any interest in such things will see them at least once during the remaining days of the fair.

It has been arranged that a concert shall be given by some celebrated band every evening at the Rink during the Fair, and a *matinée* every Saturday afternoon. The first *matinée* yesterday, with charming music by Theodore Thomas' Band, was not largely attended. It was probably not generally known that there would be a *matinée*.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Proposed New Buildings for the Week Ending Sept. 9.

Taking the report of this week as an indication of the revival in that direction, it may be safely averred that the building interest is looking up. For the week ending on Friday, there are sixty-one proposed new buildings reported, against twenty-nine of the preceding week; a fact showing very conclusively that stirring times may be expected among builders from now until the cold weather sets in, when the contemplated edifices will be so far advanced that no outside work need be done on them, and thus allowing free scope for plumbers, decorators, painters, &c., whose operations are mostly indoors.

There is no deviation either in prices of building material or in wages since our last report. Below will found our usual weekly statement:

Four first-class dwellings, Fifty-fifth-street, near Eighth-avenue, brick, 17½x50, three stories, brown-stone front; JAMES MCKINLEY, owner.

One office, No. 302 West Fifty-second-street, brick, 19x20½, two stories; WILLIAM T. WALKER, owner.

One first-class dwelling, Fifty-third-street, near Sixth-avenue, brick, 20x56, three stories, brown-stone front; C. BLUNIN, owner.

One first-class dwelling, Forty-eighth-street, near Fifth-avenue, brick, 20½x60, three stories, brown-stone front; D. MASIN, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 222 Elizabeth-street, brick, 20x56, five stories; RUBOLD & TOSTEVIN, owners.

One public building, One Hundredth-street, near Ninth-avenue, brick, 20x45, one story; CATH. A. GRUBE, owner.

Four first-class dwellings, Fiftieth-street, near Fifth-avenue, brick, 20x50, four stories, brown-stone front; W. POZNAUSKI, owner.

One tenement, Forty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, brick, 35x60, four stories; JOS. MARREN, owner.

Three stores, corner Houston and Hudson streets, brick, 25x100, five stories; HUGH O'REILLY, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 87 Third-street, brick, 25x70, five stories; JOHN GUTH, owner.

One public building, corner Third-Avenue and Eighty-sixth street, brick, 76x125, four stories; New-York East Side Association, owner.

Four dwellings, One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, north Fifth-avenue, frame, 16½x40, three stories; HENRY P. HURTZ, owner.

Five dwellings, corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, frame, 16x38, two stories; ELI WATTS, owner.

One tenement, No. 214 Stanton-street, brick, 25x56, five stories; JNO. SCHWARTZ, owner.

One tenement, No. 15 Thompson-street, brick, 20x70, five stories; NICH. SERF, owner.

One store and second-class dwelling, corner Third-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, brick, 25x75, five stories; D. W. BUCKLEY, owner.

One factory, Nos. 96, 98 and 100 Attorney-street, brick, 50x75 by 75 and 60, five stories; ALEX. STEIN, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 236 East Fortieth-street, brick, 20x50, four stories; FLEOX & EARLE, owners.

Five stores and dwellings, corner Third-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, brick, 20x58, two stories; E. O. BERNET, owner.

Four tenements, corner Second-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street, brick, five stories; WM. A. JUCH, owner.

One store and dwelling, No. 53 Greenwich-street, brick, 25x25, five stories; THOS. HAMERSLEY, owner.

Four dwellings, One Hundred and Fifth-street, near Second-avenue, frame, 16½x40, three stories; ADDISON BROWN, owner.

Four tenements, Seventy-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, brick, 35x52, four stories; NICH. MCCOOL, owner.

Ten stores, Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Seventh-street, frame, 22½x46, one-story; P. N. SPOFFORD, owner.

Total number of proposed new buildings, 61; of which 30 are frame. Subdivided—First-class dwellings, 10; second-class, 1; tenements, 11; stores, 13; store and dwelling, 9; public buildings, (halls,) 2; office building, 1; factory, 1.

The Whereabouts of Pratt, the Texan.

A report has been circulated that Major JOHN H. PRATT, the reputed Texan fugitive and assassin, whose case recently came before the United States and State Courts, in this City, in a very conspicuous manner, has temporarily taken up his residence in Europe. It is known that he became frightened, and started on a voyage abroad about five days after his release by the United States Commissioner, departing from this port in a sailing vessel, under a feigned name. It is believed that his position as an officer of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, and his other business pursuits, will not permit his remaining away from this country for any extended time. Should he attempt to return, however, he is likely to be rearrested for murder, so strong is the feeling against him in his native State, where his crimes are alleged to have been committed.

Theft of Diamonds and Jewelry—Recovery of the Property.

On Thursday last a room in the residence of Mr. JAMES AUSTIN, No. 126 East Thirty-seventh-street, was entered and robbed of diamonds and other jewelry to the amount of about $3,000. Inspector DILKS was informed of the theft, and detailed Detective AVERY to work up the case. He ascertained that a youthful relative of the family, named FRANK MARTIN, had disappeared just about the time the jewelry was stolen, and he at once arrived at the conclusion that young MARTIN was the thief. This impression was confirmed when, somewhat later, he ascertained from a jeweler in Chatham-street that the fugitive had given him about $1,700 worth of diamonds to dispose of. The jeweler exhibited a telegram, dated Seneca Falls, N. Y., requesting that the jewelry be at once disposed of, and the proceeds forwarded to him. Detective AVERY took possession of the jewelry, placed it in the possession of the Property Clerk, and then started for Seneca Falls. He there found young MARTIN enjoying himself at a hotel, awaiting his expected remittance from the jeweler. He his possession was found the remainder of the stolen jewelry. He was brought back to this City, reaching here yesterday morning, and locked up at Police Headquarters.

Military Gossip.

The present month fairly inaugurates the regular season of drill and inspection of the National Guard regiments. Those members who have been fortunate enough to enjoy a vacation, have returned from the country, renewed in strength, and eager for the exercises of the drill-room and field day. In all probability, the inspections of the several organizations in the First Division will be held next month, and the note of preparation is already heard in the different armories. The effective strength of the regiments will show a diminution owing to the number of discharges overbalancing the enlistments. No doubt several languishing regiments in this City and Brooklyn will be disbanded under the law authorizing a reduction of the National Guard to 20,000 men. The Inspector-General instructs Brigade Inspectors that in order that the strength of the several organizations may be correctly ascertained, it is of utter importance that the coming inspections shall be made with great care and accuracy. In the preparation of the muster and inspection rolls, the instructions contained in General Orders No. 21, series of 1868, must be strictly followed. The number present and absent at the time a company is paraded for inspection, must be noted on the rolls by Inspectors personally; and they will not certify rolls unless perfectly satisfied of their correctness.

The First Regiment Massachusetts Militia of Boston is now preparing for a visit to this City, which the officers and privates are correct in believing will reflect credit upon their native city and State.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted by Governor Hoffman: Eleventh Infantry—Second Lieutenant George Shaefer; Fifty-fifth Infantry—First Lieutenant Jacob Muller.

The resignation of Colonel W. W. Remmey, of the Twenty-second Regiment, has not yet been accepted, though he is very desirous that it should be.

The Inspector-General, in a recent circular, announces that in making the reduction of force directed by act of Legislature, the Commander-in-Chief will be governed by the returns of the approaching inspections; and he will, undoubtedly, regard the number present, and not the aggregate actually borne on the rolls as present and absent, as the proper basis of reduction. Organizations, therefore, which show the largest percentage of absentees at inspection will probably be the first to come under the operation of the law.

Mr. Thomas H. O'Brien, of Troy, is now engaged in securing the organization of a new military force for that city, to be composed exclusively of Irishmen and their descendants. It will be an independent organization, equipped at its own expense, and will be composed of some of the most respectable young men of the city, excellently drilled, and under the best system of military discipline. The membership fee has been fixed at $50.

The following-named persons have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief during the two weeks ending Aug. 30: Thirty-first Brigade—Daniel W. Hurdley, Judge-Advocate; James A. Chase, Aide-de-Camp, (First Lieutenant.) Battalion of Artillery, Twenty-fourth Brigade—Frederick Brand, First Lieutenant; Conrad Meyer, Second Lieutenant; George Lenderman, Second Lieutenant. Fourth Infantry—John B. Gunn, Adjutant; James H. Spencer, Quartermaster; B. Frank Willis, Commissary of Subsistence. Eleventh Infantry—William Hausser, Second Lieutenant. Thirteenth Infantry—Ava W. Powell, Captain; John Pedroncelli, Second Lieutenant. Fourteenth Infantry—William H. De Bevoise, Colonel; Henry Read, Lieutenant-Colonel; James McLeer, Major. Twentieth Infantry—John H. Middaugh, Captain; Charles G. Eno, First Lieutenant; Albert Van Wagoner, Second Lieutenant. Twenty-second Infantry—Wm. J. A. McGrath, Captain; Richard Kelly Styles, First Lieutenant; Aaron B. Carpenter, Second-Lieutenant. Twenty-fifth Infantry—John O'Hare, First Lieutenant. Thomas Rodgers, Second Lieutenant. Twenty-eighth Infantry—Lambert Hunt, First Lieutenant; William W. Vanderhoof, Second Lieutenant; Henry Kinkel, First Lieutenant; George Mattern, Second Lieutenant; William Link, First Lieutenant. Forty-first Infantry—Ernst Koenig, Second Lieutenant; John Charles Meyer, First Lieutenant. Forty-seventh Infantry—Guy F. Gorman, Adjutant; Geo. E. Orton, Captain. Fifty-fourth Infantry—Robert Layis, First Lieutenant; Bleecker A. Hovey, Surgeon. Seventy-ninth Infantry—Thomas B. Allen, Second Lieutenant.

General Varian, of the Third Brigade, has ordered a drill of his command, at Tompkins-square, at 3 o'clock on Tuesday, Oct. 5. The inspection of the different regiments in this brigade will take place as follows at Tompkins-square: Seventh Regiment, Monday, Oct. 11; Eighth Regiment, Tuesday, Oct. 12; Ninth Regiment, Wednesday, Oct. 13; Thirty-seventh Regiment, Thursday, Oct. 14; Fifty-fifth Regiment, Friday, Oct. 15; First Regiment, Monday, Oct. 18.

Company B, Eighth Regiment, Captain Alex. Clark, assembled at their Armory, over Centre Market, on Thursday evening for inspection. They turned out forty-five muskets and three commissioned officers. They afterward proceeded to Washington Parade Ground, for practice in company movements, after which the officers gave the men a collation. This is the first drill of any command this season.

Major-General Woodward intends to have a review and parade of the Second Division at an early date.

Lieutenant-Colonel Unbekant, of the Eleventh Regiment, was recently serenaded by the officers of his command, under escort of Companies I and F, and the regimental band. After thanking his brother officers for their kindness, the Lieutenant-Colonel invited them to a collation. Colonel LUX was among the guests.

Colonel Teller, of the First Regiment Artillery, announces that Adjutant Stephen M. Wright having reported for duty at the expiration of two days of absence granted by brigade orders, Lieutenant August Roelze is relieved from duty on the regimental staff, with the thanks of the Colonel commanding, for faithful performance of duty.

Company B, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, under command of Captain Harry Hutchinson, had a target excursion to Funk's Park, last Friday, succeeding in having an excellent day's enjoyment.

The Board for the examination of incompetent officers, composed of Major-General John B. Woodward, commanding Second Division; Brigadier-General J. M. Varian, Third Brigade, First Division, and Colonel John F. McQuade, Assistant Inspector-General, have held one meeting, and adjourned to the 23d inst.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment celebrated the birthday of Lafayette and the anniversary of their organization on Sunday last, with a target excursion to Seltzer's East River Park. Only one shot per man was allowed. The first prize—a handsome gold medal given by the Board of Officers—was won by Private Rize, of G Company. During the festivities, Colonel Allen, the efficient and popular commandant of the Fifty-fifth, was presented with a splendid gold medal, by Lieutenant-Colonel Guth, on behalf of the officers. Among the guests present were Generals Seebacher and McQuade, of the Governor's staff, General Burger, Colonels LUX, Hilderbrandt, Undekant, and other officers of the National Guard.

The Twenty-second Regiment will assemble on the 23d inst. at their armory, for the purpose of full-dress inspection. The newly-adopted uniform will be worn. It is expected that 350 men will be present on that evening.

The Court-martial for the trial of Colonel Krehbiel, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, has been adjourned *sine die*, in consequence of a process from the accused for non-service of necessary papers.

Arrangements have been made by the Twenty-second Regiment for the reception of its guests, the Providence First Light Infantry. It is announced that the visiting battalion will leave Providence on the evening of the 12th of October, arriving here the next morning. At 9 o'clock A. M. the Twenty-second will receive them and escort them to the City Hall, where they will be reviewed by Mayor HALL. The Light Infantry will next be escorted to the regimental armory in Fourteenth-street, where a collation will be provided; after which the visitors will disperse until evening, when a grand promenade concert and reception will be given in their honor at the armory. On the 14th the visitors will be taken in charge by Companies B, D and G, the "Boston Battalion," who will escort their Providence friends to Central Park, and other places of interest in the Metropolis. The Light Infantry will parade in its new full-dress uniform, consisting of bearskin hats, scarlet swallow-tail coats with white cross-belts, and blue trousers with white stripe down the sides edged with gold lace.

In justice to Brevet Brigadier-General Wilcox, Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, it is proper to contradict the statement recently made, that his command desire that he should resign. No commanding officer in the Division is more popular in his regiment than Colonel WILCOX.

In the recruiting branch of the United States Army, the headquarters of which is New-York Harbor, there have been many important changes lately. The office of Assistant Adjutant-General has been abolished in this City, and the Superintendent, General Reeve, attends to the entire duty.

The following officers perform recruiting duty at Brooklyn, N. Y.: Colonel J. B. Catlin, Captain T. E. Camp, and Captain L. J. Whiting.

At Fort Columbus are: General Neill, Commandant; Major E. A. Belger, Captain E. N. Wilcox, Captain R. G. Rutherford, First Lieutenant James Ryan, and Second Lieutenant Julius Stonewell. Second Lieutenant Charles Wolfe, Second United States Artillery, is commanding Bedloe's Island. Captain W. H. Rennington commands David's Island.

Detachments have left Fort Columbus, (Governor's Island,) for the Pacific, numbering in all 26 field musicians, and 116 privates.

The band remains stationed at Governor's Island, and will continue there, as the musicians are all now enlisted men.

Probable Suicide.

The body of an unknown German, aged apparently about 55 years, was yesterday morning found lying in Sydig's Woods, near the town of Tremont, Westchester County. The deceased was attired in white linen coat, white duck vest, grey pants, white shirt, black and white silk scarf, woolen socks and slippers. By his side lay a revolver, and it is conjectured that he had committed suicide.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barnard.

Augusta C. Davidson *vs.* George L. Davidson; decree of divorce granted against defendant on the ground of adultery.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Jno. W. Lane et al. *vs.* Chas. H. Bemans et al.; motion for reference denied.

Eliza Strickland *vs.* Joseph Strickland; motion for alimony denied; no costs.

Henry D. Morgan *vs.* Sarah E. Morgan; motion to add issues granted; motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs.

Francis G. Salnder *vs.* Andrew J. Henion; motion to make complaint more definite, &c., granted.

Isaac D. Boyce *vs.* W. Matthews, executor; report confirmed and judgment ordered.

Winnifred Austin *vs.* Henry Austin; $50 counsel fee and $25 per month alimony.

Richard D. Comtelian *vs.* Delos Mansfield, &c.; motion for leave to file supplemental complaint granted.

Seymour Burrill *vs.* Oliver P. Root; report confirmed and judgment granted.

W. S. Osterback *vs.* Henrietta Osterback; judgment for divorce.

Sylvester H. Ward, Jr., *vs.* Louisa Sophia Korn et al. Motion denied, with lease renewed.

Amy Smith *vs.* Edward Goss. Motion to open default granted upon terms.

Harry A. Bartlett *vs.* Thos. Howland. Motion to change place of trial denied. Costs to abide event.

Eliza A. Willet *vs.* Watson Sanford. Injunction granted; costs to abide event.

Benj. Andrews, administrator, *vs.* Richard Jackson, &c. Order that Sheriff show cause, on first Monday in October, 1869, why prayer of petitioner should not be granted.

John Moore *vs.* Patrick Hode; motion to cancel satisfaction of judgment denied without costs.

Joseph H. Richards *vs.* Jonathan H. Stanton; motion granted staying sale until final judgment is entered.

Peter Austerman *vs.* Morris Fosdick et al.; motion for injunction denied, with $10 costs.

By Judge Gilbert.

W. S. Hanna *vs.* John Davis et al.; motion to dismiss complaint granted with costs, unless plaintiff pays interlocution costs, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 11.

Before Judge Barbour.

ARREST UNDER THE STILWELL ACT—JURISDICTION OF JUSTICES.

John H. Roberts vs. *James M. Walker.*—This proceeding on arrest under the Stilwell act, on a warrait issued by Judge McCunn, and which was commenced before him the day before yesterday, was moved on by prisoner's counsel before Judge BARBOUR. Mr. James F. Morgan, for the complainant, objected, on the ground that Judge BARBOUR had no jurisdiction of the proceeding, because the warrant had been issued by Judge McCunn, and return made to him, and that all proceedings under the warrant must be had before Judge McCunn; that he (Mr. Morgan) had argued the previous day all the objections which the prisoner's counsel had now made, and did not desire to waste the time of the Court in reargiuing the same. Judge BARBOUR decided that inasmuch as the warrant had been issued by Judge McCunn and the return made to him, and a motion argued which was still undecided by Judge McCunn, he (Judge McCunn) had exclusive jurisdiction over all proceedings under the warrant.

Prisoner's counsel also moved to dismiss on the ground that the moneys received by the prisoner were collected in a fiduciary capacity, and that Judge McCunn had no jurisdiction to issue the warrant.

Mr. Morgan argued that it appeared upon the face of the papers that the prisoner was employed by the plaintiff to ship the goods, but not to receive the proceeds thereof, and that therefore the fiduciary relation did not exist.

Prisoner's counsel also moved that the prisoner should be discharged on bail, which motion Mr. Morgan also opposed as being in contravention of section 7 of the Stilwell act, which provides that the officer issuing the warrant alone has the right to take a recognizance. All of which motions were denied, and the prisoner remanded to the County Jail to await the examination on Monday next.

Morgan and Hanrahan, for complainant; C. Fine, for prisoner.

AN ALLEGED SANE MAN IN BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM.

Mr. John D. Townsend appeared to-day before Chief Justice BARBOUR, and presented the petition of Henry Frothingham, whom it is alleged is detained in Bloomingdale Asylum as a lunatic, whereas he is of perfectly sound mind. It is represented that from his letters and from interviews had with him it is manifest that he is not a fit subject for the place. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, directed to Wm. G. Verplanck, Warden, and returnable on Monday, at 12 M.

Before Judge McCunn.

THE HUNTERS' POINT LIQUOR CASE.

In the case of Patrick Weir, charged with obtaining liquors by fraud, in having given a worthless check in payment therefor, Judge McCunn has rendered a decision discharging the prisoner on the ground that the facts do not constitute a criminal offence.

Spencer L. Hillier for petitioner.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—SEPT. 11.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE SWINBURNE HABEAS CORPUS.

At the opening of the Court this morning Mr. Johnson, counsel for Dr. Swinburne, appeared and submitted the following additional return: The undersigned as a further return certifies that being informed by the physician appointed to examine the prisoner that he was willing to take the responsibility of certifying that they might safely be brought to the city, he, the undersigned, has directed that they be no longer detained at Quarantine, and they have therefore been discharged therefrom, and are not now in his custody or under his control.

JOHN SWINBURNE, Health Officer.

Judge CARDOZO—Mr. Howe, what have you to say to that?

Mr. HOWE—The mountain having subsided into a mouse, we are satisfied.

This closed the case, and the parties left the Court.

Judge CARDOZO had already received the formal certificate of Dr. Nealis that no danger to health need be apprehended from the discharge of the men.

SURROGATE'S COURT—SEPT. 11.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

The wills of the following-named parties were admitted to probate during the past week: Pamelia Conroy, Patrick Fletcher, Elizabeth